

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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THE RAILWAY, MANUFACTURING AND BANKING MAGNATES ARE ALWAYS SEEKING PRIVILEGES FROM PARLIAMENT AND URGING COMPENSATION FOR THE GREAT SACRIFICES (?) THEY HAVE MADE IN "BUILDING UP CANADA." DO THEY EVER CONSIDER THE REAL SACRIFICES BEING MADE DAILY WITHOUT A MURMUR BY THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN LOG CABINS ON THE EDGE OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION MANY MILES FROM RAILWAYS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND DOCTORS, REARING THEIR FAMILIES AND DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY IN THE FACE OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL PRIVATIONS? A GRATEFUL NATION MIGHT WELL AFFORD SOME RECOGNITION TO THESE HARDY PIONEERS DOING THE NECESSARY LABOR THAT OTHERS SHRINK FROM, RATHER THAN TO HEARTLESSLY HAND THEM OVER TO BE PLUNDERED FURTHER BY THOSE WHO DWELL IN LUXURY, WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE MINISTERING TO THEIR COMFORT.

NOVEMBER 20, 1912

WINNIPEG

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The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg - Man.

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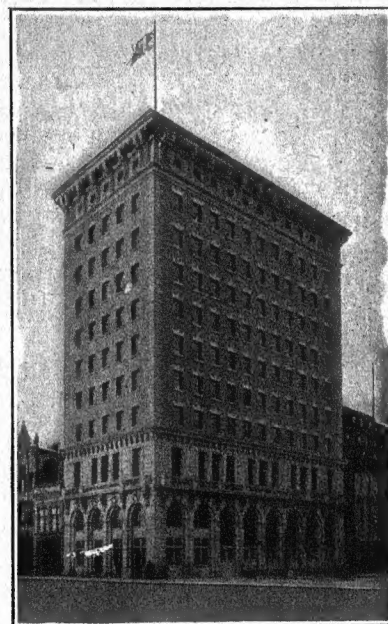
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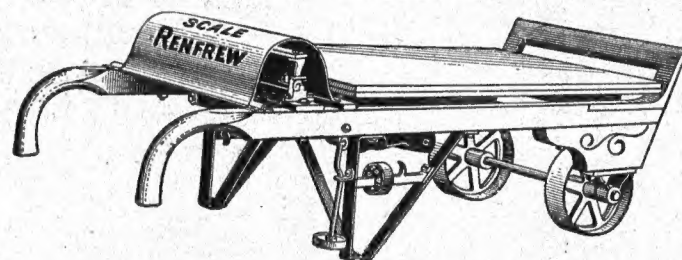
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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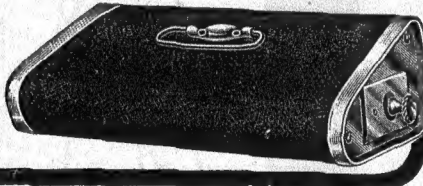
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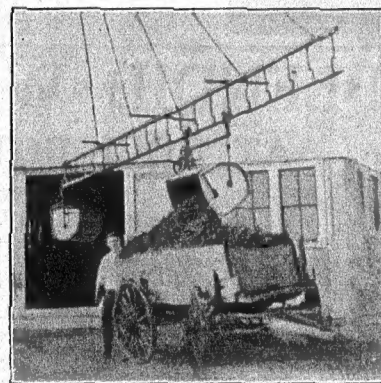
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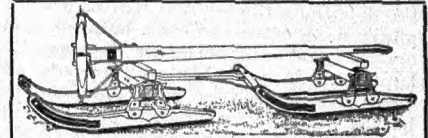
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

News from Ottawa

The Tariff Expected to be the Big Issue of the New Session

(By The Guide Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Although Parliament will be in full swing in less than a week there is still some doubt as to some of the chief measures which should constitute the sessional program, notably the Redistribution Bill. Up to the present moment the ministers have continued to preserve a discreet silence as to whether or not it will be introduced. It may be that the matter will not be settled until the opinion of the members has been secured at the first party caucus. Should such legislation not be announced in the Speech from the Throne to be read by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on Thursday next there will doubtless be an early demand for a declaration on the part of the government from the opposition benches, and this will bring the issue to the fore at once.

Around the Parliament Buildings there are the usual evidences of the approach of the opening day. Renovators fill the corridors and rooms, Speaker Sproule's new chair has been put in place, the maces of the two Houses have been burnished afresh, and everything is fast shaping into readiness for the second opening by royalty at which there promises to be an unusually lavish display of costly gowns and ornate uniform.

Thursday afternoon will be given over to the customary ceremonies, but on Friday business will be commenced by J. Rainville, Conservative member for Chambly-Vercheres, who will move the reply to the Speech from the Throne with a speech in French. Mr. W. F. Nickle, Conservative member for Kingston, who represented his city in the Ontario Legislature for one term, will second the address in English, and then in all probability Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden will be heard from in turn. It is not known at the present moment whether the debate on the address will be a brief affair, as is often the case, or prolonged over a number of days, as occasionally happens. It probably all depends on what the opposition may consider to be the best tactics for the government will no doubt put up speaker for speaker. It would not be surprising if the debate were to be concluded in one, or at the most, two days, the opposition then demanding the immediate production of the government's naval policy.

The Navy and the Tariff

This announcement will be the big event of the first few weeks, although the naval question is altogether likely to take second place to the tariff before the session is very old, more particularly if the Liberals decide that it would not be advisable from a political standpoint to put up a strenuous fight against the emergency proposals of the government.

One of the first matters to be dealt with when the House opens will be the ratification of the comparatively unimportant trade agreement with the West Indies, to which there will be no serious opposition. The long-deferred bill to amend the Bank Act will be introduced early and referred without unnecessary delay to the committee on Banking and Commerce and the government measures which fell by the wayside last session—the bills to create a permanent tariff commission and to provide federal aid to highways—will find a place on the order paper at an early day. The main estimates, it is understood, are practically ready and will be laid on the table before Christmas. With all this work on hand there is no reason why the House should do much loafing in the early part of the session, and if the work is facilitated the government can have no valid excuse for refusing to bring down its redistribution bill after the Christmas holidays, if not before.

Steel Gang Still There

The steel interests are in such a great hurry to have their request for an increase in duties dealt with that they do not want to await the appointment of a permanent tariff commission. Mr. Hector McInnes, counsel for the steel

companies, was in Ottawa this week to ask the government to name a special commission to investigate the facts contained in the memorial presented to the minister of finance a couple of weeks ago. It is understood that he pointed out to the minister that the proposal to appoint a tariff commission was nullified last year because the Senate and the Commons could not agree; that the same thing might happen this year;


and that the steel makers do not wish to run the risk of further delay but would like to have a commission of experts inquire into the representations which have been laid before the government. It was further argued on behalf of this industry, which has grown fat on government bounties, that a commission composed of men familiar with the industry would be required to properly sift the facts and arrive at a conclusion. In putting forward this argument the steel men have adopted the argument of H. B. Ames, who calmly assured the House last session that if a tariff commission were appointed it would consist of men entirely in sympathy with protection. The steel interests fail to realize, apparently, that their argument that experts with special

knowledge of their industry should inquire into their requests for an increase in the tariff would apply to every great industry in the Dominion, and that if this principle were adopted by the government it could not refuse similar requests if made by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, woollens, etc. It would mean the appointment of numerous commissions all "loaded" for the benefit of the particular industry being inquired into. It is extremely difficult therefore to believe that the government will give this latest request of the steel interests serious consideration.

Watching Woodrow Wilson

During the past few days carefully worded semi-official statements have

Continued on Page 28



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 20th, 1912

ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

Had it not been for the wide-spreading organization of farmers in the Prairie Provinces, it would not have been possible to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden when they toured the West in the summers of 1910 and 1911 respectively. Neither would it have been possible to send to Ottawa the delegation of 800 farmers, who, in the House of Commons chamber on December 16, 1910, presented their Bill of Rights to the politicians. Today both the leaders in Parliament know that the West has a grievance, and that the farmers of Canada in general are suffering from unjust economic burdens. The tariff question is to the front as well as other Western problems. Each political party has its own idea of the remedy. Part of the remedy as proposed by each party coincides with the views of the Grain Growers and part is antagonistic.

The point we want to make abundantly clear is that without organization the farmers would have got absolutely nothing of what they demanded. And further, it must be patent that with a better organization the farmers can force both parties to grant the entire Bill of Rights. It is useless for either the Liberal or Conservative politicians to declare that their's is the farmers' party. They are not. They have both refused to grant full justice, but both are prepared to go part way. Not one single politician of either party can today deny the absolute justice of the farmers' demands. Then the cause of their refusal to grant these just demands can be due to nothing else than to the fact that other organizations are exerting sufficient pressure to offset the farmers' demands. We cannot be too emphatic on the need of organization. By the next election there will be 43 members from the Prairie Provinces and by 1921 there will be double that number. It is absolutely necessary that every farmer be brought into the organization and educated to the needs of the common people, and how to secure them. There must be a local farmers' organization in every rural neighborhood, where farmers can get together and discuss matters of vital and material interest. These local organizations all united in an efficient central provincial organization, and the different provincial organizations united federally will present a front that no government can defy and no organization of Special Interests can undermine. With such an organization and a free and independent press, through which to set forth their views and to interchange ideas, the farming industry will come into its own—and in no other way. No such organization can be effected if farmers retain their blind faith in either political party. Keep up the organization and educational work, and both parties will be very glad to meet the farmers' demands. How many farmers are honestly and sincerely prepared and willing to take hold of such work during the present winter? There should be at least 50,000 in the West now alive to the needs of the times. If they will all with one accord take an active part in the organization this winter there will be a revival of interest that will make the organization successful in its demands.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN CANADA

The importance of cheap agricultural credit has been more clearly impressed upon the minds of public men during the past year than ever before. The interest shown in this important question by President Taft, and various of the public men and bodies in the United States, has already made it a living

issue. Next May a large delegation of farmers from various parts of the United States will go to Europe under the auspices of the American Government and make a study of agricultural credit as organized in those countries, and bring home recommendations for inaugurating the best system in their own country. A similar move on the part of the Canadian Government would be in the interest of the farmers of Canada. The Saskatchewan Government is taking the initiative in the matter and has announced an enquiry to be held for the benefit of the farmers of Saskatchewan. But the question is one of Dominion wide importance and the best information on the subject should be secured from every land where relief has been secured. Up to the present time the question of agricultural credit has not been made a party issue in Canada, so that if the matter were laid before the House of Commons, it seems probable that the House might agree to institute a complete enquiry into the question, so that legislation could be enacted a year hence. Such an enquiry should include not only European systems, but also the Co-operative Credit Bank system that is operating so successfully in the Province of Quebec. When farmers in the Australian countries can secure long term loans at from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent., and when our own Canadian governments and Canadian railways can borrow hundreds of millions of dollars at 4 per cent. or less, there seems no good reason why agricultural communities might not be allowed to partake of these great advantages. Today Canada is lagging behind the Anglo-Saxon world in democratic legislation. Here is a good opportunity for the Dominion Government to make a move to bring some relief to the farmers.

WHAT IS A FAIR PROFIT ?

The purpose of the protective tariff is supposed to be to guarantee manufacturers a fair profit upon their business. The manufacturers are the only people in Canada who have their profits guaranteed by the government, and under the present system the manufacturers are allowed to fix their own profits. If they are not high enough they go to the Government and get an additional guarantee in the shape of higher tariff on their finished product, lower tariff on their raw material, or something special in the way of underhand rebates or rake-offs. In Canada 6 per cent. is regarded as reasonable interest for the use of money loaned upon good security. Where there is an element of risk the interest is naturally higher. Most commercial organizations meet the matter of future risk by placing a part of their annual profits in the "reserve fund." Two per cent. would seem a reasonable allowance for risk, particularly in the light of a state guarantee of profits by means of the protective tariff. This would provide 8 per cent. on the use of the manufacturer's capital, after all wages, large salaries to the managers, directors' fees and wear and tear on the plant and machinery had been provided for. How many farmers would be glad of 8 per cent. annual profit on their capital investment, after allowing for wages at the current rate for themselves and any members of the family who were engaged in working on the farm, and also making provision for wear and tear on the machinery and buildings. If it could be shown how many farmers in Western Canada are making less than eight per cent. on capital the result would be astounding. Of course many farmers who are making nothing on actual farming operations are becoming well-to-do through the increase in value of their land. The increase in the

land is not due to the industry either of the farmer or of the manufacturer, but to the presence of the people of the community as a whole, therefore we have not reckoned the increase of land values. How many manufacturers would be satisfied with such a miserably low profit as 8 per cent.? The cotton merger in Quebec pays 50 per cent. dividends, thanks to the protective tariff; the William Davies Packing company, of Toronto, paid on an average of 53 per cent. for thirteen years, thanks to the protective tariff; the Lake of the Woods Milling company paid one year 80 per cent. profits, thanks to the protective tariff. We might instance scores of other industries that are making great profits out of the protective tariff. How long are the farmers willing to permit this condition to continue?

CANADIAN BACON IN ENGLAND

In the weekly report published by the Trade and Commerce Department on November 11 the wholesale price for Canadian side bacon at Bristol, Liverpool and London is quoted at 75 shillings per hundredweight, or 18 cents per pound. In Winnipeg the lowest wholesale quotation on selected Canadian side bacon is 20 cents per pound. The retail price of this same bacon in Winnipeg to the consumer is 30 cents per pound. It is not very difficult to see that the Old Country consumer buys his Canadian bacon at a lower price than the Canadian consumer gets it in the country where it is grown.

PROSPEROUS YET BEGGING

We are particularly fortunate in having at hand the Sydney (N.S.) Morning Post, of November 5, for on the front page under a large type heading we find the following:—

"Without an exception, the past month at the steel plant was one of, if not the, most successful months yet experienced by the Dominion Iron and Steel company. In five or six of the departments the standing records were broken, the cause given for the increased output being the blowing in of the new blast furnace.

"Following is the output by departments:—

	Tons.
Pig iron	31,090
Steel ingots	29,975
Steel blooms	27,880
Steel rails	15,656
Steel rods	8,868
Coke	50,540

Total shipments

29,360

"The pig iron established a record for monthly output, the highest figures before these being 29,532 tons, made about a year ago.

"Steel blooms made a record, the highest previous figures being 27,620 tons. Rods followed the example of the blooms, establishing a new high figure with 134 tons over the highest previous figures.

"The coke output is especially gratifying, where the output for the month was 50,540 tons, the record standing up to this time being 45,233 tons made a few months ago. As a result of the big coke output, the output of sulphate ammonia was also large, and, although the exact figures cannot be obtained yet, it is understood that the record in this department also was smashed.

"The figures also for wire and nails are as yet unavailable, but the output in both these departments, was the best of any month since the wheels of these two new mills started revolving. Although no record was made in the ingot output, the figures are very large and well up to the average.

"The total shipments are large, but about three thousand tons below the record made a few months ago."

This journal is published in the home city of the steel industry, and these figures could not have been published except with the approval of the company. The steel industry has reached the most successful time in its history, and yet it is besieging the govern-

ment for more protection and bounties. If ever there was a case of unmitigated nerve this is one. Expanding with prosperity yet demanding permission for further robbery of the public. What excuse can any honest man give for granting further privileges to this industry?

"MIXED" FARMING

The Western farmers have repeatedly been told by more or less well intentioned friends of protection, that they should go in for mixed farming. This leads us to consider what happens to the man who raises beef cattle for market. Let us suppose that two farmers in the vicinity of Winnipeg and Chicago wish to purchase a gas tractor, and that they were to pay for it with 1,100 pound beef steers. The tractor that would cost \$2,000 at Chicago would cost \$2,400 at Winnipeg. The steers would be worth \$6.00 per hundredweight at Winnipeg and \$10.00 per hundredweight at Chicago at present prices, but we will figure them at \$9.00 at Chicago. The Canadian farmer would need to drive thirty-six steers to market to get his tractor, while the American farmer would get the same tractor in exchange for only 20 steers. This grim joke is one of the beauties of the protective tariff. It is "mixed" farming with a vengeance.

Others of our good friends have assured us that the Western farmers are today rolling in wealth, and their prosperity is nothing short of amazing. The binder is a very useful article in Canada. Let us suppose that a Minnesota and a Manitoba farmer were about to purchase a binder on November 9, the grain prices for which day we happen to have before us. Wheat at Winnipeg was worth 86½ cents and at Minneapolis 88¼ cents, while the spot cash price of the binder in Minneapolis was \$140 and Winnipeg \$162. The Manitoba farmer would hand over 187 bushels of 1 Northern wheat for his eight-foot binder, while the Minnesota farmer would get the same binder for 158 bushels. Thus the Manitoba farmer sacrifices 29 bushels of good wheat on the altar of the protective tariff.

On the same day the top price for barley in Winnipeg was 54 cents and Minneapolis 60 cents, thus this same binder would cost the Manitoba farmer 300 bushels of barley, but would cost the Minnesota farmer only 233 bushels of barley. Here is where the Manitoba farmer dumps 67 bushels of barley into the bottomless maw of the protected interests.

But let us see how much the situation would be improved by considering flax, which on this same day was worth \$1.27 in Winnipeg, and \$1.39¾ in Minneapolis. The binder would cost the Manitoba farmer 127 bushels of flax, but would cost the Minnesota farmer only 100 bushels of flax. Thus the Canadian farmer would yield as a tribute 27 bushels of good flax, for the pleasure of creating protected millionaires in Canada.

The protectionist tries to frighten us by telling us about the horrible condition in the United States, where the farmer gets low prices for his produce, and the trusts are always at his throat. These figures we have just given cannot be disputed. We would be pleased to hear from any farmer who would not be pleased to get into the hands of the American Implement Trust and save these heavy losses which we have just set forth. Has Protection made you rich? Isn't it lovely to be thus "protected?"

GRAIN ROUTES SOUTH

As there are conflicting reports in the newspapers regarding the rates on grain to Duluth and Minneapolis we have taken up the matter with the various railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway company states that their through rates to the south went into effect on November 8, and are

applicable on grain for domestic consumption in the United States as well as on grain in bond for export. The Grand Trunk Pacific through rates to the south have not been altered since they were first put into force last winter and apply both on export and domestic consumption. The Canadian Northern officials are not prepared to say anything about when their through rates will take effect. They decline to discuss the Ottawa dispatches which state that they have made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission to put rates in effect on December 9.

WE PAID 880 PER CENT. DUTY

Our readers may have noticed pattern designs for ladies' garments which we publish from time to time. These patterns are made from matrices which we secure from New York, as there are none of the kind made in Canada. These matrices are invoiced to us at 50 cents per month, but the customs department in Winnipeg has insisted on charging us \$4.40 on this 50 cents' worth of material. The duty is a specific one, being half a cent per square inch, though we have finally got it reduced to a quarter of a cent per square inch, or 440 per cent. We do not know of any higher duty in the tariff schedule.

OUR TAXES HAVE DOUBLED

For the half of Canada's financial year ending September 30 the Dominion Government's revenue amounted to \$81,378,650, an increase of \$17,309,126, or twenty-six per cent. over the corresponding six months last year. The total revenue for the year is expected to reach the high water mark of \$170,000,000. The bulk of this revenue comes from the duties imposed on imports. How rapidly the customs revenue is increasing appears from the fact that whereas in 1907 the duty collected amounted to \$40,290,171.70 last year's duties were more than double, namely \$87,548,536.00. The politicians call it "revenue." But the people who pay this huge sum call it "taxes." Does it not seem that the time has come to lighten the burden resting on the backs of the people by reducing the tariff taxes? Or must we still go on heaping up the gigantic revenues so that Parliament shall have more money than it knows what to do with and have to lavish the surplus millions on railway magnates and other needy millionaires?

WHO HAS THE REMEDY?

No one for an instant thinks that the railways must be ready to handle the Western crop promptly each year in the short space of three or four months. But it should be clearly understood that the farmer is not the chief one to blame for present congested conditions. The grain grower must live on the proceeds of his crop. It requires several years under the very best circumstances for a farmer to get into a position where he has sufficient capital ahead to finance himself and thus market his crop at leisure. The farmer begins with very little capital usually. The payments on his land fall due annually. If he is a homesteader he seldom has much capital. He must buy his machinery on time and all his notes come due October 1, as a rule. He runs an account with the local merchants to be paid in October or November. If he buys stock the same thing applies. In fact not only the farmer lives from the proceeds of his crop but nearly every one else in the country is also living from the proceeds of that same crop—directly or indirectly. And in the final division the farmer who produces the crop gets the smallest part of the proceeds. But the point at issue just at present is that the farmer is not to blame for throwing the crop on the market so rapidly. The only way the situation can be remedied is to evolve some means of helping

the farmer to finance himself. Every other industry is financed by institutions provided by special legislation for the purpose. The people in the cities, towns and villages generally have their salaries paid in cash weekly or monthly and thus can finance themselves. The manufacturer, lumberman, mine owner, railway company, grain dealer, merchant and every other man in business can raise money at from four to six per cent. on his finished, or partly finished, product and thus can finance himself and work off his goods when the market is at its best. If any one of these people were compelled to dump their product on the market and take what they could get for it they could not stay in business for a year. Yet this is what the farmer has to do. Of course the farmer who has been farming successfully for some years is not generally in this plight. But three-quarters of the Western farmers have no means of financing themselves. An amendment to the Bank Act allowing the banks to loan money on grain in the farmers' granary will afford a measure of relief. But not as much as many hope because although the banks may be permitted to loan thus to the farmer they are not compelled to do so, and when they do it will be at the killing rate of 8, 10 or 12 per cent. If any politician or financier has a remedy we shall be glad to hear from them, but we shall venture the prophecy that the remedy will have to be worked out by the farmers themselves through their organization.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature on November 14, it was announced that a bill would be brought before the House making provision for Direct Legislation. It is also expected that when the Alberta Legislature convenes during the winter that one of the bills to be considered is that providing for Direct Legislation for the Province of Alberta. The friends of this safeguard of democracy will be interested to watch the course of legislation in both provinces. Both political parties in both these legislatures are in favor of Direct Legislation and by working together they can undoubtedly make the bills more satisfactory than if they were made party questions.

From the Railway Press Bureau's defence of high freight rates in Western Canada:—

"Canadian roads, including, of course, the Canadian Pacific, are suffering just as acutely as the American ones from the increase in the cost of operation."

From the annual reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway:—

1908—Available for dividends.....	\$15,676,922
1910—Available for dividends.....	27,258,728
1912—Available for dividends.....	33,877,754

There are lots of Western farmers who would like to suffer acutely in the same way.

The price of South African Scrip seems to be holding very firm on the market, though the end of the year is rapidly approaching when scrip is worthless. Every one remembers how strenuously the present Minister of Interior opposed the extension of time for the location of scrip two years ago. This should be proof positive that Dr. Roche will not grant any further extension. Speculators have had a splendid harvest already.

The Railway Press Bureau hit the nail on the head when it said that the value of what the farmer ships out is many times the cost of what he brings in. If the farmer got a square deal, the value of what he brought in would be equal to the value of what he shipped out at least.

Please do not forget that our great referendum ballot will appear in The Guide of December 11. The questions are published again in this issue so that all may be familiar with them before the ballot appears.

Heroines Three

By George Hibbard

In Leslie's Magazine

Every girl, I think, at some period of her life has had a desire to be a heroine. A real heroine. A heroine about whom there could be no mistake. Of course, one may have a quite uneventful time of it and still be a heroine. Just suffering and keeping silent may constitute one a heroine. That is not the kind, though, which I mean at all. Being superior to one's surroundings and finding one's self very much misunderstood and miserable may make one a heroine. Neither is this the sort of which I speak. Having very complicated psychological experiences and causing one's self and every one else to be very uncomfortable is another method of achieving "heroinehood." None of these, however, in any manner resembles the heroine to whom I refer.

The heroine I have in mind is the heroine to whom things happen. She is the true-superior-warranted-best and only one. The heroine who goes through fire and wreck and battle and murder and sudden death. The heroine who is rescued. The heroine who no matter whether she is on a runaway horse or hanging over a precipice, finds that a young man—a nice young man—the very young man whom her relations would like to have presented to her in a ballroom—is waiting round the corner to save her. The heroine who is cast away on an uninhabited island with just the very person for her to marry. The heroine who, if she is captured by a robber band, is sure to discover in the chief a benevolent young nobleman of great name and estate in temporary political difficulties. The heroine who has as many lives as a cat and always falls on her feet like one. The heroine who would unfailingly pick up an eligible party in a desert. The heroine who would not fail to find a "best young man" at the North Pole.

I had always thought that to obtain the conditions necessary to produce a heroine one should have to go back to another age. How could there be perils if there were no danger? How could there be escapes if there were nothing from which to escape? And how could there be dangers and rescues unless people were conspiring and fighting—unless there were important secret documents and causes to be won or lost all in picturesque costume—for "alarms and excursions" with frock coats and tailor-made dresses appeared absurd. If not the past, then remote parts of the earth appeared to be requisite. Without a trackless forest—a perfect zoo of ferocious animals—in which to go astray, emphatically there must be nothing doing. Without earthquakes or hurricanes or volcanoes, how was a poor girl to have a chance?

I was quite in despair. I had indeed given up all idea that anything interesting would ever happen to me—anything really interesting. I had abandoned all hope of ever having my heart stand in my mouth, or my soul harrowed or my blood curdled or experiencing any of those emotions. I never imagined that just here in Ochigo—only a large, everyday, modern lake city—I should be involved in a chain of circumstances, so curious and remarkable, that I need not be envious of any heroine of history or romance.

Molly Wilkins was my dearest friend, and always had been and always will be. In Mohegan Avenue our perambulators had met just as our automobiles do now. At school we had shared our candies and our secrets. Therefore, when I found out that Molly was beginning not to tell me

something, I was perplexed and anxious and distressed. How did I know? I could perceive at once that she had a secret which she was keeping from me by the way she behaved. She was thoughtful and then forgetful—and sometimes she was actually embarrassed with me.

All the dictates of reason demanded—absolutely kicked and screamed—that she should fall in love with Evan Mayson. He was young and good-looking, and if he did not have much money he worked very hard at being a lawyer, and every one spoke of him as a coming young man. Of course, she immediately began to be interested in Burril Ogden. If he was rich, he was older and worldly, and when he was mentioned people always shook their heads. I suppose that was what attracted Molly. Anyway, Molly neglected Evan and flirted outrageously with Burril.

Mr. Wilkins did not behave in the least like the parent of Romance. In spite of Bur Ogden's wealth, which naturally should have made him wish to have Molly engaged to him at once, he thoroughly disapproved of it all from beginning to end. I knew, however, that he would have been willing enough to see her married to Evan Mayson, though he was poor, with only the promise of the future behind him, which sounds somewhat Irish. He was the only one in authority, for Molly's mother had died when Molly was a little girl, and Aunt Matilda Vernon, who lived with them and managed the establishment, did not count. She was a mild, little, old lady, who was perfect for nursing any one who was slightly ill, but no use at all in taking care of anybody in the complications and the perplexities of life who was well. She lost her eye-glasses and her head as soon as anything happened, and then every one had to look after her, for, in her excitement, what she might do next was unimaginable.

Molly had always had her way about everything and such opposition as there was did not prevent her seeing Bur Ogden as often as she chose. All through the winter she and Bur Ogden had danced and skated together. As soon as the snow began to go they commenced to drive an automobile. I tried to remonstrate with her. For I was a year older than Molly and had always given her advice which sometimes she ungratefully resented.

Molly understood perfectly the way I felt about her comportment and, therefore, the moment I saw that she had a secret I was sure that it was about Bur Ogden.

"I believe that she is going to do something foolish," I said to Jim Etheridge.

Jim was a very great comfort to me. Of course he was not intellectual like Evan Mayson—nor was he experienced and in-

teresting like Bur Ogden. He was so big and strong though, and hearty and jolly. I always thought that his powerful body must have some effect upon his mind. I believe that it did. If he was mentally a little slow, as he had to be in his movements, because of his great width of shoulders and length of limb, he was sure and direct and effective. When he arrived at a conclusion he was certain to hit the nail on the head and drive it in just as if he had hammered it with his great muscles. I had known him always as seemed to be the case with almost every one I did know. We had caught rides together in winter up and down the avenue when we were little; when I was older, on summer evenings we had gone to get soda water at the druggist round the corner where all the girls and boys went. He sent me my first flowers and had danced my first cotillon with me. Indeed, I did not know what I should do without Jim. We had always been the greatest "pals." Yet I saw now that he had a secret, too, and was quite as mysterious in his way as Molly was in hers.

I could tell that something was doing because he was curiously different. He had grown silent and was really morose at times—often treating me with ceremonious deference instead of "jolly" as had been his way. Once in a while he would brighten up and be his old self again. If he had not been his grandfather's only heir with all the big Etheridge estate coming to him I might have thought that he was troubled about money. As matters stood I could only conclude that he was in love. I watched carefully but I could not make up my mind who the girl was. At first I thought she was Fanny Monroe. Then I was convinced she was Mary Baldwin. At last I concluded that I could not tell at all and that I was surrounded by another mystery—which was exciting but somehow discomposing.

"Molly's generally a pretty sensible girl," commented Jim, the day I first broached the subject of her affairs.

"But she is not like herself," I lamented.

"At least I cannot understand her."

"Do you know," said Jim looking at me curiously, "I wonder if you're as quick as you used to be at understanding things."

"Now, I call that insulting," I replied with dignity. "What don't I understand beside Molly?"

"Oh, a lot," he replied vaguely. "Either you're blind or you won't see."

With which singular speech he stalked away from me. I should have learned something from the way the straws were blowing. I thought though that they were chaff and took no notice. I cannot understand why I did not read the signs aright. There

were plenty but I disregarded them and I went confidently on. Molly began to be interested in houses and apartments and the comparative advantages of both. When I observed her listening while Mrs. Plymley talked about servants, I should have been warned. I should have seen the shadows which coming events were casting before.

"You've always been a surprise," I happened to say to her one day. "Yes," she replied swiftly, "and I haven't finished surprising you yet. I wonder what you will think—" "About what?" I asked. "Oh, never mind," she answered. "Oh," she exclaimed after a moment's pause, throwing her arms about my neck. "You shall know. You shall know before any one, only I can't tell you now—" "I hope," I said

loftily, "that you are not going to do anything unwise."

"I don't know," she replied. "Only it will be different—" she brightened up and laughed, "and a great joke—"

Molly could not keep long from laughing. Her sense of humor had brought her through everything so far and I felt that I might perhaps trust it to do the same now.

"And moreover," she added after a pause, "it's good business—"

Thereupon she darted away leaving me much perplexed.

II

Spring had come. One began to descry colored sunshades instead of umbrellas along the avenue. In the afternoon a crowd was at the Country Club. I could see Molly was thinking and getting more restless as time went on.

"I simply cannot endure the strain," I confided to Jim. "I must know what Molly is at."

"You'll probably discover in time," he answered in his confident way.

"But it may be too late," I urged. "I have always been the sensible one—and I feel a responsibility about her."

He looked at my apprehensive face curiously.

"I—I'm afraid about Bur Ogden," I said.

"Surely she could not be out of her mind to that extent," he commented crossly.

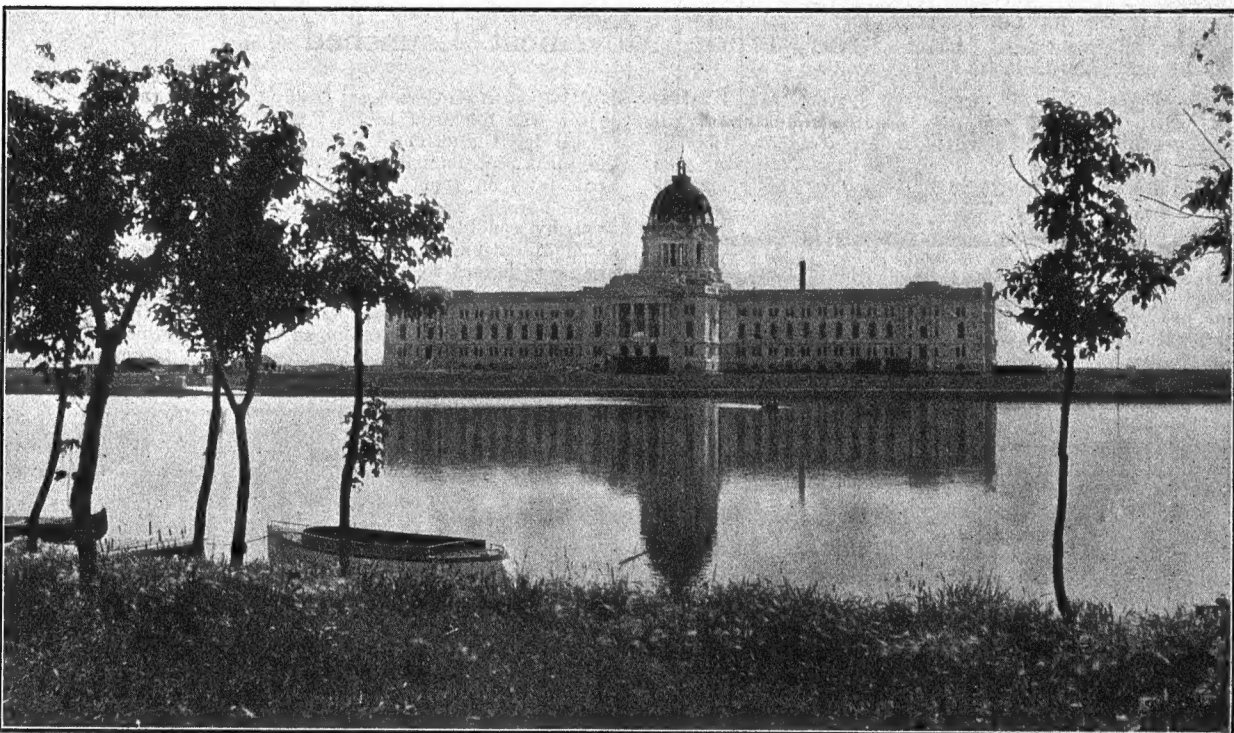
"When a nice girl goes in for being foolish," I said sagely, "it's wonderful how foolish she can be."

Then the blow fell. I cannot say the shock came from a clear sky. I should have seen the clouds on the local horizon. Still if I had tried to imagine what would happen I never could have done it. I had never less reason to expect any untoward event than upon that particular day and at that particular moment.

Papa and mamma were away in New York. I was alone. I had just finished luncheon and was standing by the dining-room window looking out over the lawn into the bright, warm spring afternoon. A clear light was on everything—not at all the light of romance—and yet just then my adventure began.

I remember that I was debating whether to take Cherubin, my cat, out for a little walk for the exercise of both of us, whether to have up the brougham and go for a last visit to "All Hail Hall," for the summer; or stay at home and practice as I had not done for a long time. As I pondered the question, I saw one of the Wilkins' grooms whom I happened to remember, coming up the walk with a note in his hand. I can recollect that I was a

Continued on Page 8



Parliament Buildings, Regina, From Across Wascana Lake.

Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE I.

The Free Trade Movement Launched

The year 1815 saw the battle of Waterloo, where Napoleon was destroyed and England was set free to reorganize her own national life in face of the vast changes wrought by what is known as the industrial revolution, i.e., the development of a purely agricultural to a manufacturing community. The initial reforms were mainly constitutional—the Catholics were emancipated in 1829, the Reform Bill was passed in 1832, and the political complexion of the electorate underwent a vast change. Even then the franchise was confined to the middle classes, but the monopoly of power had passed out of the hands of the two oligarchic cliques of Whigs and Tories, who had controlled the English Parliament for generations. Up to this time, Britain, like every European country, had followed a protectionist policy and levied tariffs on practically every imported product. The Napoleonic wars had intensified the spirit of nationalism and brought about a hatred of everything foreign which is in true accord with the protectionist gospel. The first great critic of the protectionist system was Adam Smith, the famous Scotch economist, who having compiled a vast fund of information about trade through his intercourse with the merchants of Glasgow and having imbibed through personal acquaintance the doctrines of great French economists such as Quesnay, published the results of his enquiries in "The Wealth of Nations." Its publication may be said to be the birth of the free trade movement in Great Britain. Lord Shelburne agreed with his conclusions and the younger Pitt proclaimed himself a keen disciple. He proceeded to put some of these principles into practice, but the life and death struggle with Napoleon interrupted his good intentions, and the question of free trade remained in abeyance. There were soon to come other attacks

on the protective system. Mr. Huskisson, who was Canning's lieutenant till he was killed in an accident, was the first convinced free trade minister who began a definite policy of remitting duties.

Landed Interest in Control

By the time of the Reform Bill the question had become acute. A series of large manufacturing cities had grown up and the whole face of counties like Lancashire and Yorkshire had been changed. The population had almost doubled since the beginning of the century and there had been very little increase in the corn supply. The landed interest still controlled Parliament and contrived to maintain a heavy duty on all imported corn, which kept their rents at an extortionate level. The system obviously could not last and the great assault on it was not long delayed.

Cobden Makes Beginning

The beginning of the Anti-Corn Law League came in October, 1838, when a party of seven men, including Richard Cobden, a Manchester manufacturer, whose name will ever be associated with the free trade cause, met in a hotel in Manchester and formed an Anti-Corn Law association. In June, 1839, the association showed that its intentions of forcing an agitation were serious, by raising a subscription from sympathizers to finance its operations. Cobden struck the right note in saying: "Let us invest part of our property in order to save the rest from confiscation," with the result that within a month six thousand pounds had been raised. A great banquet was given to the members of Parliament who supported free trade and other associations were formed. Cobden introduced a scheme for united action among the various associations which came into being throughout the country and from this federation was

evolved the Anti-Corn Law League. The object was declared to be "to obtain by all legal and constitutional means the total and immediate repeal of the tariff laws on food." Cobden used to relate how he was visited in February, 1839, by a nobleman who was in favor of modification of the tariff but was unable to assent to total repeal. In answer to his inquiries they explained their policy, and he answered: "You will overturn the Monarchy as soon as you will accomplish that."

Parliament Overwhelmingly Protectionist

A Whig or Liberal government was in power, but four-fifths of the members of the House belonged to the landed interests who were deeply interested in the maintenance of the Corn Laws, and the various motions in favor of free trade introduced by Mr. C. P. Villiers, who survived up to 1900 as an active member of the House of Commons, were rejected by huge majorities. The repealers felt that political action in Parliament was for the present hopeless, and that their efforts must be concentrated on converting the country. They accordingly started a paper of their own called the "Anti-Corn Law Circular," which educated its readers in free trade economics and declared consistently that all existing political factions were equally dishonest and profligate; that the repealers would not suffer their great question to be a shuttlecock of parties and that they would pursue a consistent course of strenuous protest.

Stagnation Throughout Britain

The Whigs had ruled the country save for a few months from 1830 to 1841, and during Lord Melbourne's ministry in 1839, the question of the Corn Laws was still an open one. As time went on the financial position of the country became very serious, and there was an

annual deficit in the Budget. There was every sign of a commercial and industrial stagnation which could be remedied only by wide economic changes. There was a lack of a capable minister of finance, but in 1840 the Whig government agreed to proceed with a radical simplification of the tariff. They determined to attack the giant monopolies of corn, sugar, and timber, all of which were well entrenched at Westminster. But the ministry was doomed to an immediate fall through inherent weaknesses and the proposal for the new duties was rejected, with the result that Sir Robert Peel was able to force the Whigs to a dissolution.

Whig Government Defeated

The election of 1841 was the first in which the Anti-Corn Law League took part. The Whigs were not prepared for total and immediate repeal of the duties, but would consent to a moderate duty. The Tories had no definite policy, save resistance to the changes proposed by the Whigs. The Free Traders determined to hold to their principles, even at the expense of being called extremists. Whenever there was a constituency ripe for the candidates of their creed they selected one and in most others they supported Whig candidates who would promise support for reduction of duties. In the elections in the North of England the Free Traders were successful against both the old parties, Cobden himself being elected member for Stockport. The final result gave Sir Robert Peel a majority of 90, and Lord Melbourne having resigned he undertook office with a great administration containing such able men as Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham. But this great and talented combination, though possessing a majority in both Houses, was shattered to pieces in five years by the work of Cobden and his followers.

Heroines Three

Continued from Page 7

little astonished at this for Molly always telephoned—usually several times a day.

The moment I held the envelope in my grasp I knew that it was no common communication. I felt instinctively that I must be prepared for something extraordinary.

Of course, I had not the least idea of what I should read. How could I have? By no possible flight of fancy could I have anticipated the strange—the curious—the remarkable nature of the contents—which marked for me the commencement of a momentous experience.

I tore the envelope open quickly and ran over the words in Molly's writing which met my amazed eyes.

At first I could hardly believe that I saw aright:—

"Darling:

"I said that I should tell you first and that you should know before anyone. I am just writing this hurriedly to inform you that I have eloped. I haven't time to stop and give you the whys and wherefores, but the reasons are good and sufficient. I knew that with your practical sense—although you dream of romance,—and with your strict conscience that, therefore, the secret might be a burden to you and came to the conclusion that I had better say nothing. Dearest, I can only wish that you were as happy as I am and as I am going to be,

"Devotedly,
"MOLLIE."

Of course, I was speechless, though I wonder that I did not scream. Was this what Molly considered a joke? Was this what she believed to be good business? The foolish, headstrong girl. Of course,

if she had told me I should have done everything I could to keep her from making such a mistake—and now—

I did not at first notice the postscript scribbled at the foot of the second page.

"Of course, this can't be a secret any longer. My only regret is that I could not have you for a bridesmaid. I know, though, that you would never have consented—so I'll just have to be married without you, as I never thought I could be, in the dearest little country church of which we know at Rosedale. We have gone in the automobile, which is not so romantic and proper for an elopement as a post-chaise, but is more speedy. I shall have to sail for Europe without seeing you—but what fun we shall have talking it over when I get back!"

The madcap girl. My breath was fairly taken away. For a moment I stood dazed. Then with a flash all the energy and directness and common-sense I had in me came back with a rush. With a glance I reviewed the situation. I felt that, as I was placed, Jim was the best person to help me. Instantly I was at the telephone.

The moments seemed endless as I stood there with the receiver in my hand, like any heroine, a prey to varying emotion. As might appear from the facts, Molly should be considered the heroine—but wait.

At last I heard Jim's voice.
"Oh," I cried all in a breath, "I must see you immediately. It's most important and urgent and vital!"

"What's the matter?" he demanded.
"You must come at once."

"I will," he answered.
"Meet me at the Wilkins," I said, for

I had half made up my mind in a vague fashion, "as soon as you can—and sooner."

III

In an instant I was away. Catching up a hat as I ran through the hall, I was across the lawn and down the avenue and at the Wilkins house, a block distant.

"I must see Mr. Wilkins immediately," I announced to the startled butler.

"Mr. Wilkins is out—"

"I must see Miss Vernon," I declared. Indeed, I had dashed past him before he could say anything.

I found her in the conservatory, and grabbing her hand I almost shook her.

"Molly has gone," I ejaculated.

"Molly—gone—where?"

"Eloped—run away—with Bur Ogden and she must be stopped—"

"Oh," cried Aunt Matilda.

"Where is Mr. Wilkins?" I demanded.

"Oh, my dear," moaned Miss Vernon as she recovered her lost glasses and still struggled after her scattered wits. "He's not at home. I—what can I do?"

"I don't know," I hurried on in despair. "Something must be done. If there's no one else, I must do it."

Just then I heard Jim's welcome voice in the hall.

"Jim," I exclaimed, bolting out.

I drew him into the reception-room and confronted him. I am sure that my agitated countenance must have suggested something of the startling nature of the crisis.

"The automobile was at the office. I jumped in and came at full speed. What's up?"

"Everything," I whispered thrillingly.

"Molly has run away—eloped."

He whistled, staring at me.

"With Bur Ogden," I added.

"I didn't think she was such an idiot," he said vigorously. "I understand now. When I asked Ogden yesterday if he was to play polo on the team with us in the match against the Illinapolis people, he said he was going away today. This must have been what he had in mind."

"Of course," I declared impatiently. "There is not a moment to be lost. She's gone in the automobile to Rosedale to be married in the church. Where is Rosedale?"

"Rosedale," he said, "must be a place one can hardly call a village, about forty miles from here, on the lake."

"Jim," I said stepping forward in my excitement and grasping his arm, "she must be saved. I'm sure if I see her I can make her listen to reason—or wait or something."

"Your automobile," I ran on, "is at the door, you say. It's a sixty-horse power Paillard—the fastest in the place. We must go after them—" I cried impetuously, "and catch them."

"They've got a start," he said thoughtfully, "but the Wilkins machine is only an old Nonpareil. Perhaps something might be done."

"Something can be done," I argued, still holding him by the elbow. "Something shall be done."

Before he had made any objection, or in fact, had a chance to say anything, I led him—dragged him—to the front door and down the steps to the big car. I had often admired it before. How glad I was to see its mighty frame. The huge engines indicate such power. The low raking lines as of a piratical battleship promised such speed.

Continued on Page 29

The Mail Bag

AGAINST DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I wish you would grant me the privilege of answering Mr. F. J. Dixon's and Mr. Levi Thompson's letters, which appeared in your August issues, on the subject of Direct Legislation. The Guide has a reputation for fairness and discrimination throughout the West. I hope you will not impair that reputation. To my mind both Mr. Dixon and Mr. Thompson dealt very discreetly with my quotation from Premier Asquith, and also my Australian illustration. Mr. Dixon arrays a strange medley of names in support of his argument; some, I think, would hardly bear examination. The inclusion of both Salisbury and Rosebery among his list of "intellectual men who advocate the extension of Direct Legislation" caused me some mild surprise. As to Balfour, his announcement in favor of the principle of the Referendum being applied to Tariff Reform, was conditional upon the Liberal party consenting to refer the Home Rule question to the electorate in a like manner. And to this the Liberal party refused to agree. Balfour's offer was nothing but the last desperate eleventh hour throw of a gambler. His party have since then repudiated the Referendum, in fact, that policy does not appear even on the horizon of British politics. Mr. Levi Thompson, in attempting to prove that the principle of Direct Legislation is a good thing by citing Switzerland, attempts to prove too much. If it be so distinct an advance upon the usual method of governance, then Swiss people must, I suppose, be the best governed and of course the most contented people on earth. Are they? But there is one point which I omitted to urge, in my former letter on this subject. That is, that a parliament possesses—other things being equal—a higher average of intelligence than do the people whom it both represents and governs, consequently it is more logical to expect better legislation by following the present system, always providing that parliament does not sit too long—than by a system of sporadic interference which may sometimes be guided by a sane instinct, but again, as often by some passionate outburst of sentimentality which contains no stable element. I said other things being equal. I mean, of course, that we must believe our parliament to be composed of men of average probity, and not of men who can be corrupted by the first gang of capitalists that comes along. But, of course, to assume that the representative is corrupt or liable to become corrupted, assumes also that the represented are corrupt or liable to corruption, and that is a somewhat sorry picture of democracy.

From my observation this Direct Legislation agitation is an outcome of the instinctive fear with which democracy regards the growing power of Capitalism. Its supporters fail to perceive that Capitalism can, under the present system of society, wield the power when it will and how it will, whether we get the power of the Initiative and Referendum or not. Any small group of men possessing the means and the incentive can soon possess the power to will and to attain that which they desire. Proportional Representation is one remedy; Socialism is another. Every man must choose for himself. I cannot see how the possession of the power of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall by the people can change the existing situation one iota.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS.
Langbank, Sask.

FARMER BEARS THE BURDEN

Editor, Guide:—In my last letter I pointed out, conclusively, I think, how the burdens carried by the other classes

in the community are turned over to the farmers' shoulders by the process of a natural law, they being able to shift their's while he cannot, because he never makes a price for his product, that being regulated by the competition of the farmers of the world in an open market. I notice that most of your writers on this question have failed to take cognizance of several ways in which the tariff burden is made heavier than the mere rate of duty levied. The wholesale merchant who first buys the goods must have a profit on the total value, including the tariff, and each through whose hands the goods pass must have a profit on the whole cost to him. The railroad which carries the goods to this country must have a higher freight rate on account of the duties levied on the material going

we buy at least 25 per cent. of the duty more. In other words, this policy of protection to the industries of the country adds one-third to the cost of everything we buy, while not giving us one cent of advantage in our sales.

"But then a farmer does not buy much." How often has that assertion been made to the farmers by the apologists of protection in discussions of this question? Well, I know that every year of the forty that I have been on the farm in this country I have purchased to the full extent of my income, and I will venture the assertion that there is not more than one farmer out of ten but does the same, while I have known many who spent considerably more than their income and got behind every year.

My income from the farm averages

they wish "to point a moral or adorn a tale" of avariciousness?

ROBT. FISHER.

Oak Bank.

C.P.R. HIGHHANDEDNESS

Editor, Guide:—It would appear that the time has arrived for the men of the West to show that this country is run by the people and not by high handed corporations. The last act of corporation contempt of Canadian courts is being performed in the vicinity of my ranch.

The facts, as I have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

The C.P.R. have, during the course of three years, been carrying on legal actions to prevent rival railways from passing through this district to enter Calgary. The pleas, to enable the C.P.R. to enforce these actions, have been of a technical nature, the apparently only practical reason being to prevent any other railway, except the C.P.R., to run through the district. The last of the injunctions asked for by the C.P.R. was quashed by the courts a short while ago. When the C.N.R. then proceeded to complete the work, the C.P.R., disregarding court decisions, armed some 100 men with pickaxes, etc., and rushed that bunch of rioters through this district to obstruct the work of the C.N.R. by force.

I venture this question:—Are we expected to be law abiding citizens, governed by British law, or are we to be run by moving picture displays of Mexican nature?

This work of obstructing competing railways is to prevent competition with the C.P.R. in the district where

my ranch is located—where the C.P.R. are running trains only twice a week—where there is no station agent at the C.P.R. station—where there is no telegraph office or line—and where a whole string of farmers are waiting for cars to ship their grain. The pretext under which this system of obstructing other railways is being carried on is that the competing railways are interfering with the C.P.R. irrigation system. There are some 300 farmers' complaints regarding this system registered with the Dominion Government, and this Government has as yet not granted a water licence to the C.P.R., as the C.P.R. have themselves not complied with the laws and regulations. There are, besides this, many other farmers' grievances, which could be mentioned if time and space would allow.

If the C.P.R. believe that they can carry their private interests by brute force in opposition to the decision of the courts, it would appear that the time has now arrived when the people of Canada get an opportunity to check a corporation so detrimental to the progress of the nation, and that a plank be introduced in a political platform to instruct the government to build a railway parallel with the C.P.R. main line from the Prairie Provinces to the Pacific Coast and leave the management of this railway to commissioners free of party politics. It would hardly be necessary to remind the public that the vote of one single homesteader in such a ballot will equal the vote of the president of the C.P.R.

HENRY SORENSEN.

Strathmore, Alberta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

We see neither justice nor injustice which doth not change its quantity upon changing climate.—Pascal.



Hindus at Home—A Street Scene in Madras, India.

Questions for Discussion

We are going to try and make the Mail Bag more interesting and profitable by suggesting one or two subjects on which we especially desire to have the experience and opinions of our readers.

We would be glad to have a number of letters during the next few weeks on the question: "What Is a Fair Profit?" The manufacturers in defending Protection and in asking for higher tariffs often point to the big profits which they assert Western farmers are making. The manufacturers are making profits which run all the way up to 50 per cent. on their invested capital. We want to know what interest the farmers are making on their investments. How much per cent. on the money they have invested are the farmers of the West making out of their agricultural operations, after paying expenses and allowing wages for their own work and the work of members of their families, for wear and tear on machinery, equipment and buildings, and so forth? Are our Western farmers getting paid for their labor and 8 per cent. interest on their investment? We would like facts and figures on this point.

We would also be glad to have letters from our readers discussing the interview with Sir Edmund Walker, published in The Guide on November 6. It is not intended that the Mail Bag will be devoted exclusively to these questions, but we think they are of sufficient importance to merit special consideration from our readers at the present time. We will publish the best of the letters received and in order that the views of as many of our readers as possible can be presented we ask correspondents to make their letters short. This is an opportunity for men and women who are thinking to put their thoughts before the country.—The Editor.

into the equipment of the road; and they must all charge more for their services, because their employees must get higher wages, for their necessities are increased in price by this same tariff.

Our politicians tell us that we must bear our share of the burdens entailed upon the builders of such a great country as Canada is destined to become. Are we not practically carrying all? Just think for a moment of the logical conclusion of these undisputed facts and all must admit that the burdens of the country, whatever their source, must be borne by its basic industry, agriculture.

With three or four exceptions everything we buy is protected by a duty of from 15 to 40 per cent., to which must be added, if we are going to get anything like an adequate conception of this subject, the enhanced cost on account of merchants' profits and the higher freight rates, to which I have referred above, which increases the cost of everything

about twelve hundred dollars and consequently the tariff imposes on me a burden of at least four hundred dollars, of which the treasury of the country possibly gets one hundred while the beneficiaries of the system profit to the extent of three hundred. Now if the average farmer had this three hundred dollars to spend in more comforts for his family, a trip and rest for the overworked wife, a more liberal support to the church and education, would the country generally not be benefited more than it is by its expenditure, by those who have it now, in touring Europe?

"We can't all be farmers." Would not this additional wealth at the disposal of the farmer enable him to support even larger cities and towns, with their diversified occupations, than under present conditions? Might not this lessening of the necessity for economising in the home deprive some of our ignorant critics of the opportunity they seem to enjoy of using the farmer as an object lesson when

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE HEART THAT DARES

Oh the stirring and rough and impetuous song—
The song of the heart that dares,
That keeps to its creed and gives no heed
To the faces that fortune wears!

That heart that laughs when the foe is met,
And thrives and fires at taunt and threat,
And finds no toiling or travelling long
For the sake of the good it bears.
—Sweeney.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT CLUBS?

In a good many places threshing is done and the heavy fall work is beginning to let up, so I think surely some of you will have a little time for a breathing space.

It is to these people that I am writing today. I want you to give your consideration again to the question of women's clubs.

During the summer we have had several expressions of opinion from women all over the West and mostly favorable.

A few have favored working at these gatherings, but most of the women are glad to leave their work behind them and sit with idle hands for a couple of hours while they listen to a paper or partake of refreshments.

In most country districts it has been found more satisfactory to meet at the houses of the members than to try to gather in some public place. It is wise also to restrict the refreshments to tea and one kind of cake with sandwiches or bread and butter so that the burden of entertaining will not fall too heavily upon those who can ill afford it.

I wish every country community could have a club of this kind. Not that I believe that the papers read would do as much good as the getting together in a social way. It would help to break down prejudice and dispose of petty quarrels which enter so largely into rural life.

In the city when two women who don't like each other belong to the same club they don't either of them withdraw; they just avoid being thrown together. It is possible to do the same thing in rural districts. Even suppose there are only a dozen people in the room they will drift towards the ones who are most congenial, and it is not necessary to clash with their pet aversions of the neighborhood.

I would suggest that such a club should meet at least every two weeks, so that the women would keep continually in touch with each other.

There is nothing to hinder such a club being started before Christmas, because, busy as you probably think you are, I am satisfied that most of you waste two or three hours in two weeks that you might just as well spend at a club meeting.

I will be glad to send a temporary constitution to any of our readers who would like to take up this subject with their neighbors.

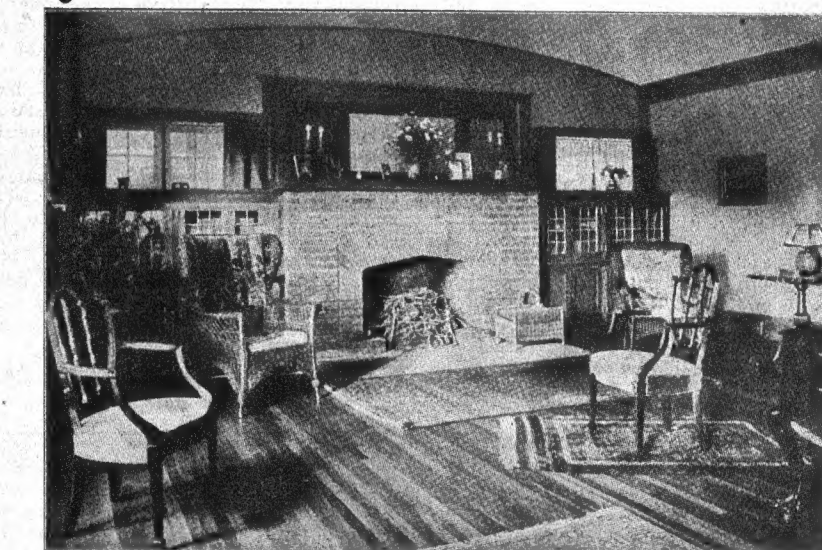
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC HOMEMAKER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am very much interested in the Country Homemakers' page in The Guide, and in other papers wherever there is a page for the women. I think it is so nice for the women to have a page so they can write helpful articles that will help one another.

I belong to a Homemakers' club in the Zid district, and we have some very fine meetings and one always feels like they have been helped in some way. We have had some fine subjects, our last one being reading and amusements for the children in the winter time. Then we have had such topics as cooking for threshers, canning and preserving, and numerous other topics, and try to choose our topics to suit the seasons.

I am enclosing 15 cents in stamps; please send me the two booklets, "The Most Beautiful Story in the World,"



A Comfortable Luxurious Livingroom Tastefully Furnished

and "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and oblige.

L. Mc. V.

A TROUBLED PARENT

Dear Madam:—Will you kindly send me the books: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." My little girl once in a while asks me to tell her "How God makes children." I always tell her when she is older I will tell her, but she keeps coaxing me to tell her. She is seven years old, and a great lover of dolls and babies; is of an inquiring nature about everything she sees, birds, chickens, machinery, names of places as we go along on the train, etc. She thinks God makes babies in heaven and sends them down. Your books may make it easy for me to tell her at an earlier age than my mother told me, which was fourteen. She was the first to explain the mystery to me, and I hope to be the first to explain to my little daughter.

I have a boy four years old, too. At what age do you think best to tell each child? I do not know what these books cost, but I think I saw where some woman said she was enclosing 15 cents for the two. If this is not correct will you kindly let me know.

Yours sincerely,
G. W. M.

I don't think any age can be given for the enlightening of children. It depends entirely upon the nature of the child and the district in which you live. I think in case of a child attending school I would try to find out how much he knew about it without exciting his suspicion.—F.M.B.

HUSBANDS DON'T NEED PETTING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am one of The Guide's interested readers, and think I will write a few lines to your Homemakers' page. I read Ma's letter about being independent, and I think if she does all the work that she says she does she has earned all she gets. If a woman does the housework and raises a family of the size that some of us raise, she is earning her board and clothes surely, and if she has to milk cows, feed calves and raise garden and poultry to clothe the children, I don't see where the need of the husband and father comes in.

I raised a lot of chickens and had nearly a hundred hens and helped to milk five cows this summer, and every bit of eggs and butter was traded in the store for groceries and "duds," and we have been living on the young roosters for our meat. So where would I have any money to put in the bank or buy things that I might want, though perhaps I did not need?

Even then "Dad" had to help along with his cash. We have a large family, nine of us, so I think I would have to milk a great many cows and raise a

great many chickens before there would be much over.

I'll tell you how I am independent. Whenever I think there is quite a bit of cash somewhere around I write out an order to Eaton's and tell the Boss how much it comes to, and he just simply has to pull out his "wad" and hand it over. Sometimes he grumbles about the size of it, and will be ruined, but he always gets over it.

Sometimes we have an argument about "the wife's allowance," but the two of us cannot see it the same way. He thinks that when all the debts are paid and he knows that he has plenty of money to provide for a year ahead anyway, then he might divide up what is over, but that seems such a long way ahead that there is plaguey little comfort in it.

Then "Paul" tells us that we do not spend enough time petting our husbands. We did not have to pet them before we were married. It was the other way. Our lovers did the petting and I don't think there are many women who liked to be petted before marriage who will not allow it after. The trouble is that sometimes the two do not agree as to what is love.

I think that when a woman spends her life raising children for a man, and keeping the house going, making a home and mending his socks, that she is showing her love without having to pet a man to keep him in good humor. If there is to be petting I think the wife needs it as much or perhaps more than he does. He is always free to come and go. His work naturally takes him out where he gets a change and meets other men, while the wife is always tied down to the house with the children. Even if she does get out once in a while she must still take them with her to look after. Often she is not able to go and life gets very monotonous sometimes. I know just how it is, as I had eight children when the eldest was only thirteen years old, and have often felt pretty blue.

Well, enough of this, so I'll close with best wishes to the Homemakers, and remain.

BLUE.

ANOTHER BUDGET OF RECIPES

Rolls Beefsteak

Make a good dressing as for turkey and spread it over a two-pound round steak. Roll it up and tie it securely and put it in a cloth bag and boil it for two hours. About half an hour before serving, take it from the bag and brown it in the oven. Serve it with a good brown sauce or with a tomato sauce with chopped green peppers.

Smothered Tomatoes

Cut six small tomatoes in halves against the grain. Arrange them in a baking pan, with the skin side down. Pour over them three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and some finely minced

parsley. Season with pepper and salt and cover over with another pan and cook until they are soft.

Nut Bread

Sift together four cupfuls of flour and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. To one-half of this, add one cupful of chopped walnut meats and half a cupful of raisins. Now beat together three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of milk, and one egg. Add the sifted flour, then the flour containing the nuts and raisins. Put it in two well-greased pans, let it stand about twenty minutes and bake for nearly an hour in a moderate oven.

Back-About Pudding

Soak one cupful of pearl tapioca over night in cold water. Put it in a double boiler, add more water to it, and cook it until it is clear. Stir in one cupful of granulated sugar and one cupful of preserved strawberries or one cupful of tart jelly. Serve it cold with cream.

Ham Trifle

Chop one cupful of cold boiled ham, three hard-cooked eggs, and five soda crackers. Boil two cupfuls of milk, add to this a good-sized piece of butter and thicken with one teaspoonful of flour and one teaspoonful of dry mustard. Stir into this the chopped ham, eggs, and crackers, and add a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Put in a baking dish and bake for half an hour.

Custard Ice Cream

To one cupful of boiled milk add two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of cornstarch and one cupful of sugar. Strain and then add two cupfuls of cream. Flavor it with vanilla and freeze it.

Corn Pudding

Grate twelve ears of sweet corn. Add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one teaspoonful of salt. Fold in the yolks and whites of four eggs beaten separately. Bake this in a well-buttered casserole dish, in a quick oven, for forty-five minutes.

Beet Chowder

To two cupfuls of finely chopped beets (boiled) add two cupfuls of chopped cabbage and one cupful of horseradish. Heat it and pour over the mixture the following: Two cupfuls of vinegar, one pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of mustard. This will keep indefinitely if put in glass jars.

Black Rocks

One and a half cupfuls of brown sugar, a scant cupful of shortening, three eggs, half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, three-fourths of a cupful of raisins, cut in small pieces, half a cupful of chopped walnut meats, one teaspoonful of vanilla, five tablespoonfuls of hot water, one teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of baking powder stirred into three cupfuls of flour. Beat well and drop from a spoon onto buttered pans. Bake it in a moderate oven.

Marshmallow Loaf

Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in half a cupful of hot water. Stir into this the beaten whites of four eggs. Add one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of cold water. Beat for one minute. Divide this mixture into three or four parts, flavoring each differently and coloring each differently with vegetable coloring matter. Let this stand until it is stiffened, so that the mixture will not run. Dust a loaf cake tin with powdered sugar. Put in one color, sprinkle with chopped walnuts, then in turn put in the other colors, with chopped nuts between each layer. Set it on ice to harden, and serve in slices with whipped cream.

SLEEP TO WAKE

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph!
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

—Robert Browning.

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Alberta

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Official Circular No. 11, 1912

Gentlemen:—

Acting under instructions from the Board of Directors, I beg to advise you that the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held at Calgary, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21, 22 and 23, 1913. Full particulars regarding the convention will be sent you at a later date, but this preliminary announcement is sent out so that you may be prepared for same. An interesting program will be prepared and will include, if at all possible, an open meeting on Wednesday evening, January 22, when some prominent speakers will deliver addresses. Please make your regulations accordingly.

Resolutions for Convention

At the meeting of the Board of Directors the following resolution was adopted:—"That we request the local unions to submit all resolutions for consideration at the annual convention to the Central office at least ten days before the annual meeting to enable the resolution committee to deal with same and have them in readiness to submit to the delegates at the opening of the convention, the only exception to this to be those resolutions which of necessity belong to the work of the convention."

No doubt you are aware that considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past, owing to the fact that many resolutions are brought to the convention by the delegates from the local unions. These are handed in to the secretary about the time the convention is opened, with the result that instead of having their work finished up prior to the convention, thus giving them an opportunity to take part in the deliberations of the convention the members of the resolution committee are compelled to work hard to get the resolutions in shape for presentation, many of the resolutions are of necessity held over till the last minute and there is general all round dissatisfaction. You can help by having the resolutions come to hand in plenty of time and we would ask for your co-operation to this extent. As in former years, resolution blanks will be sent out from the Central Office to all unions. These will be mailed at an early date, together with the formal notice of place of meeting and the credential cards. When dealing with resolutions do not forget that under the constitution any proposed amendments to the constitution of the association must reach the General Secretary at least 60 days prior to the convention. This means that any such notice of motion must be in my hands not later than November 21 next.

Organization Work

The following resolution has also been adopted by the Board of Directors and is submitted for your consideration:—"That in connection with the organization work, the local unions be asked to assist as much as possible in getting the ground covered in their particular districts by appointing local representatives to get out and see that the adjacent country is organized, as well as the already existing unions being thereby thoroughly reorganized and revived."

There is no doubt that in every district good men are to be found who, with only the slightest encouragement, are prepared to go into their respective districts and boost for the U.F.A. Every member of the U.F.A. should be an organizer ready to tell his neighbor what can be accomplished if all will join hands and help the work along. Your Board of Directors therefore suggest that you should see to it that no corner of your district is left untouched and that every farmer is given the opportunity to enrol under the ranks of the U.F.A. We are strong today, but we can be made immeasurably stronger by some systematic work on the part of our local unions and members. We

have reached the point where numbers count, and the numbers mentioned in the annual balance sheet, the dollars and cents of the membership fees collected, are the ones which those who try to belittle us use.

Will you help in your own district by boosting and organizing? You can do it if you only try and can make our numbers increase rapidly. Please give it a trial, anyway.

Farm Help

Under instructions from the Board of Directors the following information is sent you: A reliable firm in England, located in the midst of one of the chief agricultural districts of England, is constantly receiving applications from men for work in Canada; stockmen, milkers, plowmen, general farm workers and such like. Many of these agricultural hands have never travelled before and are therefore a little afraid of the journey unless they know beforehand that a place awaits them, while many more are not in the position to make the journey unless a portion of the passage money is advanced. In cases where a draft is sent to this firm by a farmer for a man's passage money, this firm draws up and takes the man's signature to repayment agreements for the amount to be repaid from his wages, and a copy of this agreement is sent to the employer. In this particular it is worthy of note that in not one single case has a man failed to reach his employer or to repay the amount advanced for passage. Many of the men who are anxious to secure positions on farms are married and would be prepared to bring their family. Further information in this regard will be supplied you on request, and if you are interested we shall be pleased to give you the name of the firm and place you in communication with them.

Direct Legislation

You will remember that about a year ago petitions asking the government to introduce an effective Direct Legislation act into the Legislature was rather extensively signed in all parts of the province. This petition was presented to the legislature on behalf of the U.F.A., and as a result thereof a resolution was unanimously adopted by the members of the Legislature, agreeing to the principles of Direct Legislation, and the impression was conveyed that we might expect some further action in this matter at the next session of the Legislature. It is probable that for that reason we have been resting quietly during the past few months, but that has caused an impression to go abroad that we are not quite so keen on the subject. This is not true, but now that the winter season is before us again would it not be as well to immediately start another campaign on this subject? There will be no need to circulate further petitions, but what is required is some decisive action by the members at their meeting. This can best be made effective by introducing the subject at an early meeting and passing a good, strong resolution on same. Then send a copy of this resolution to the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, Edmonton; to your local member in the legislature, and also get it printed in your local newspaper, so that we can get publicity in all directions. If this plan is followed out the result will be that Direct Legislation will once more be prominently before the public and we shall no doubt be in the position of being able to do something toward accomplishing our objects when the legislature is in session.

The Grain Growers' Guide

When the Board of Directors was in session considerable discussion took place on the most effective plan of campaign for organization work during the ensuing year, and all present agreed that without doubt the most effective method

of getting the farmers interested was by securing subscriptions to The Guide. It has been found from experience that in the districts where The Guide is attaining a good circulation the interest in the work is greater, and there is more permanency in the work. Another point in connection with this is that of patronizing the firms which are using the advertising columns of The Guide. Every farmer is a purchaser of many commodities. He is influenced to a great extent in his purchases by the advertisements which are constantly brought before his attention in the columns of his papers, and it does not require much effort to decide where he will buy. In four years the farmers of Western Canada have been able to secure a paper which now has the largest circulation in the Prairie Provinces. We should do all we can to give it the best circulation of any paper, farm or news, in Canada.

Your Returns

The coming winter will be one of the most important in the history of the U.F.A. It is probable that many subjects in which we are greatly interested will be introduced in the legislature, and if we are to be assured of having our interests as farmers protected we must be in the field all the time, and must have our men at the legislative halls finding out what is being done and advising us as to progress. To do this we must have finances in the treasury. Have you made your returns yet? We would like to receive same at an early date.

General Questions

There are other matters which will have to be submitted to you at once, the navy question, elevator policy, fire-guard question, and others, and these will form the subject of special circulars which will be issued within the next few days.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

THE CASTOR BRANCH OF THE C.P.R.

On the morning of November 30 Mr. T. L. Swit and Mr. P. P. Woodbridge left Calgary on one of the most extensive organization trips that have as yet been undertaken. They were due to leave for Lacombe at 8 a.m., but the C.P.R. with its usual consideration held the train till a little after nine before permitting it to get under way. At Lacombe the famous "Castor Express" was still waiting and the passengers for that line immediately climbed aboard. It was hoped that the final stage of the journey would be safely accomplished, but we were destined to disappointment. As pointed out in a previous report, this line has been in constant service for nearly four years, but it has not yet been ballasted, and again the train was derailed, this time between Gadsby and Halkirk. As usual there was no proper equipment for putting the car on the track, but having by means of fence posts and odd pieces of wood and by starting the engine forward and then quickly reversing, got things into such a mixup that there was no way out of it, and having displaced the forward track entirely, the train crew decided to go to Castor for a wrecking outfit. The passengers were, of course, left to their own amusement and some employed their time in walking the five miles to Halkirk, while others made for the nearest farm in search of supper. About 8 p.m. the wrecking crew put in an appearance, having taken some two hours from the time they were phoned to make the 18 miles from Castor. Eventually the train started on its journey once more and delivered its passengers at Castor at 2 a.m. Thus Messrs. Swift and Woodbridge were unable to keep their first appointment at Castor, and while the members there were disappointed, still they realized that the fault lay entirely with the C.P.R. and not with the speakers or the Central office.

After a two-hour wait at Castor the train was made up again for the journey

to Coronation, which place was reached at 6 a.m. At this point threshing is in full swing and the result was shown in the small attendance at the meeting held on Friday afternoon. It was a pleasure to meet some of the Federal members, however, and to realize that they are very enthusiastic in the cause and are striving hard to overcome the pressure which is being brought to bear throughout that neighborhood in the effort to prevent the farmers from being anything other than pawns in the games as played to the tune supplied by special privilege.

To one who travels over the Castor branch of the C.P.R. the thought often arises as to how long can the people of Canada continue to stand for the negligence and lack of consideration shown by so-called public servants, such as the railway companies, to the travelling public generally. Much comment is made at times on the inefficiency of government-owned railways, but it would be impossible to put on a worse system than this branch of the C.P.R. It would be an insult to the worst bunch of addle-headed politicians possible to get together to imagine that they would make a worse mess of any system than this one is. Four years penetrating 108 miles of the richest country in Alberta, and no ballast yet! It would seem that the well organized departments of the C.P.R. are—its legal department, which was able to put through a deal whereby the settler pays the taxes; its claims department, with the various devices to avoid and delay payments of damages and that best and most famous one of all, its melon department, which can apparently take a slice out of the public melon whenever it wants to. Such is life and such are the thoughts which come to the surface when compelled to travel on the Castor branch of the C.P.R.

WHAT ABOUT THIS ROUTE?

At the present time, when all eyes are looking towards the West and to the possibility of securing the best available route to the seaboard for the farm products of Alberta, it is only natural that every opportunity should be taken of looking into the feasibility of every proposed route, for every scheme should be investigated so that once the Panama Canal is ready for business full advantage may be taken of any good route thereby eliminating as far as possible the excessive freight rates which now have to be paid.

One route which is coming into considerable prominence at the present time is that of the Columbia River. It is claimed that this can be made navigable at little expense as far north as Robson, B.C., and if that is so it means that a water outlet is presented to the farmers of Southern Alberta at a distance of only 333 miles from Macleod. For some time the Columbia River has been used by the C.P.R. and in high water their boats have reached Robson, while in low water the boats were pulled up the rapids from Trail with chains. If it is possible to open up this route by the expenditure of a little public money then it would seem as if this was a good outlet. Our neighbors to the south are already studying the route and surveys are being made. Could not the Canadian government do likewise? It would be as well to keep this in mind and watch developments during the next few months.

Elnora Union has gone on record as being strongly in favor of the recommendations made by Stettler Union for the taxation of farm lands in town or village municipalities; also that machinery notes should be changed so that they would fall due on January first. We are also in favor of the farmers getting together and erecting their own flour mill, and of the government taking the necessary steps to advance money to settlers. We are greatly interested in the question of grain shipments at the present time and at the next meeting hope to have considerable information to submit to our members on this subject.

R. BARCLAY, Sec'y,
Perbeck, Alta

OFFICERS:

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:

J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw

Vice-President:

Charles A. Dunning Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:

Fred. W. Green Moose Jaw

Enclosed please find money order for \$2.00, being membership fees due Central from North Plain G.G.A.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Sec'y North Plain Branch.

Secretary North Plain G.G.A.:—

Yours of the 2nd inst. to hand containing \$2.00 membership fees. We thank you and trust you will be able to largely increase your membership this fall. What about life members? Surely there are some people who would like to become life members in your association. Did you receive our circular re car order book and conditions at your point? Have you laid same before your association? I should be pleased to know what action has been taken in this matter.

Yours truly,
F. W. G.

The Wardenville branch of the G. G.A. is holding a meeting in the Irene schoolhouse, on section 11-44-23 W. 3rd, on Saturday evening, November 16, at 7 p.m. The last two or three meetings that were called were not very largely attended, it being a busy season. It seems hard to get the farmers interested in the association. If we could get a good man to come here and explain the benefits of the association, it would help greatly. Some time ago I sent to your office for a box of buttons and 25 membership tickets. The cards arrived but the buttons have not yet reached me. Kindly forward same by the 16th if possible, as the members are asking for them.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Sec'y Wardenville Branch.

Robert Campbell, Esq.:—

Yours of the 4th inst. to hand. We note your meetings are not extra well attended owing to the busy time. It would be well if you can have an executive meeting and invite a number of interested people to discuss the question of how to make your meetings most interesting and useful. You will have received a circular letter recently referring to shipments of grain. I should like if you would take that matter up. You will find it a great advantage to have a set subject for each evening and after the business matters of the association are attended to, to take up your special questions and edge it around about by little items of an entertaining nature, which would give an opportunity for those young and old who are not so keenly interested in the dry practical questions. This matter is set forth in The Guide from time to time, particularly on our own page.

Re buttons.—In some way inadvertently our button order has been neglected. We received your \$5.00 for same, and are sorry indeed that this has escaped our attention. However, we are today forwarding you by registered mail a box of buttons and trust you will receive them O.K., and that you will soon have them on every member and sympathizer in your vicinity. A general directors' meeting of the Central association is being called for in Saskatoon on the 15th of this month, and the question of speakers for the local associations will be dealt with and doubtless a plan will be arranged for this fall and winter by which speakers will visit each local association at least once. I shall be pleased to have any suggestions at any time from your association.

F.W.G.

Please find enclosed postal note for \$6.00 as fees from Halcynia branch of the G.G.A.

Please find enclosed money order for \$5.00, being dues to Central association from ten paid-up members. Please acknowledge receipt.

N. F. SCOTT,
Sec'y Woodlawn Assn.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—

I had the honor to meet you at the Convention held at Regina. We had a short interchange of opinion re Grain Elevators. At that time the farming community of Brock purposed to build an elevator on independent lines modeled after the one in Craik, but it failed to materialize as we failed to finance the scheme. The proprietor of the Brock News was the leading spirit of the movement. He is a farmer as well as a journalist and came from Craik. I may say that we have three line elevators in Brock, and I understand one more will be built in the near future, but they are not built in the interest of the farmer. I believe the greater the number of line elevators the worse chance the farmer has to market his products advantageously. I have been impressed for some time past that our best plan would be to affiliate with the Grain Growers' association and try to have an elevator built in accordance with the rules and regulations of that organization. As a director of our district, I have decided to await your advice.

A. PROUDLOVE.

A. Proudlove, Esq., Brock, Sask.:—

Re building an elevator.—You should write to Charles A. Dunning, Esq., manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, Regina, for full instructions in the above matter. Personally, I know of no better way, although it is quite possible to build and operate an independent farmers' elevator and when the farmers have sufficient business ability and the spirit of co-operation permeates the neighborhood; there is no reason why an independent elevator should not be successfully run. Many would favor it if the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator is not going to take up the trading functions of its charter, because the field of operation is fully as large in co-operative buying of the farmer's requirements as it is in selling his product and this can be readily done by a wide-awake set of men in any community.

F. W. G.

Your correspondence to hand re shipping. I have nothing to report other than we will likely haul our grain to the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator of Elfrös and don't expect to have any trouble in disposing of it after we get it threshed.

As to the Grain Act, we are quite ignorant in this matter, and I would be glad if you would be kind enough to advise me how to get a hold of a copy of it. I hope we will be able to have some meetings this fall. Whether or not we will be able to increase our membership I cannot say. You talk about parliamentary rules. I am afraid we will have to acquire some knowledge before we can make actual use of them although we have a little experience in common debate. Could we get any printed Parliament rules? A case that is drawing our attention more than anything else besides the Reciprocity is the capitalization of the C.P.R. Kindly tell me where I can get the most thorough knowledge of its proceedings.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

G. STEVENSON,
Sec'y Leslie Branch.

G. Stevenson, Esq.:—

Yours of the 5th inst. to hand. Glad you are having no trouble. We note you have your own elevator. We are enclosing you a copy of the Grain Act. Get all your members to thoroughly understand it. Take it up clause by clause in a meeting. It will not be wasted time. It will save you dollars and help you to increase your membership; yes, parliamentary rules, too. Study them, you can do it. Put them in practice. Get a copy of Cushing's Manual at any book store. For capitalization of the C.P.R. send to The Grain Growers' Guide for a pamphlet on this

matter. Watch proceedings carefully at your station all the same as per our circular.

F. W. G.

Just a line in answer to your circular received a few days ago. As our association will not meet for two weeks yet, I am answering in the meantime, as I need advice on some points. Could you send me, or tell me where I can procure a number of copies of the Grain Act for distribution. Where should we apply for a larger supply of cars for this point? The elevators here are full and many who come long distances must leave their wagons and go home without unloading; the car order book is being stuffed to the advantage of both the line companies and the Sask. Co-operative Co. at the expense of those having car lots to ship. There is great dissatisfaction amongst the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Co., the way their business is being conducted at this point.

Sec'y Ryerson G.G.A

Herbert Silvester, Esq.:—

Yours of the 7th inst. to hand. You should send to Warehouse Commissioner Castle, or Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for copies of the Grain Act for distribution. Meantime, we are forwarding you one. Re supply of cars. Apply to the superintendent of the railway company. Most likely they will be saying in the public press they are supplying all the cars necessary. At the same time write to C. Birckett, secretary of the Grain Commission, Fort William, and state your case clearly. You say the car book is being stuffed. If your Grain Growers' association is doing its duty no one will stuff the car order book very long. The elevator company you speak of is in the hands of its own shareholders, is being managed by the men who grow the grain, and they

Directors:

At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.

District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

should be capable of straightening out the crooks, which are liable to get in every organization.

F.W.G.

Kindly let me know by return mail what month the different branches should hold their annual meetings, also date and place of Grain Growers' association convention for Saskatchewan.

JOHN PARKER,
Sec'y East Manitou Branch.

John Parker, Esq.:—

Yours of the 9th inst. to hand. The constitution calls for annual meetings being held not later than 15th January, but this we believe is a mistake, and the meetings should be held not later than 20th December, in order that the statement from the local associations may be completed and reach Central before the 31st of December, so that the Central books may be closed at that date. The next Grain Growers' convention is to be held at Saskatoon, and we expect it will be one of the biggest gatherings of farmers ever held in Western Canada, and I trust your association will have well posted, capable delegates on hand to assist in the discussions and framing of recommendations for new legislative enactments.

F. W. G.

The following is a list of the receipts for October, 1912: Percival, membership fees, \$5.00; Pleasant Valley, membership fees, \$3.00; Churchbridge, membership fees, 25c; Ravine Bank, \$1.50; Meeting Lake, \$5.50; Rama, \$1.50; Gorkendon, \$1.00; Rozilee, \$1.50; Odessa, \$3.00; Sedley, literature, \$1.00; Percival, literature, 25c; Ravine Bank, literature, 50c; Mr. Moffatt, button, 25c; grants, \$2,000.00.

Tea Table Talks

How many times is tea served in your home during the year?

Over a thousand times, no doubt.

Such frequent use suggests a careful choice. Experiment with as many Teas as you please; your eventual choice for flavor, for economy, for purity, will be

Blue Ribbon Tea

13

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:		
J. W. Scallion		Virden
President:		
R. C. Henders		Culross
Vice-President:		
J. S. Wood		Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:		
R. McKenzie		Winnipeg

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is Conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

Directors:	
Peter Wright, Myrtle;	R. M. Wilson
Marrinhurst;	D. D. McArthur, Lauder;
Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake;	W. H. Bewell,
Rosser;	R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

The Barley Story

Need Better Markets

Previous to the imposition of the Dingley tariff by the United States, barley was one of the principal money-making farm crops of Canada. The high prices received by Ontario farmers for their barley and the incentive given to the production of that cereal during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty between 1854 and 1866, is now a matter of history. Even after the abrogation of that treaty and the imposing of considerable duty on the imports of barley into the United States, Canadian farmers found a profitable market for large quantities in that country. For the seventeen years between 1876 and 1892, both inclusive, we exported to the United States alone, 135,000,000 bushels which yielded Canadians upwards of \$90,000,000. For the succeeding 19 years our total exports of barley to all countries was 26,364,697 bushels, and to the United States only 7,213,717, as against 135,000,000 bushels for the seventeen years previous to the Dingley tariff. The significance of these figures is, that when the Canadian farmers were closed out from the United States market by a high tariff wall they practically ceased to produce barley for export, because the production became unprofitable at the prices which they could realize.

Canada is exceedingly well adapted to the production of this grain. Ontario takes second place to no country in the world in producing a high class malting quality, while the Western Provinces surpass the adjoining North-western States both in the quality and the quantity of barley per acre produced as evidenced by the inspection returns of Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

For the crop of 1909 barley inspection, Winnipeg and Minneapolis are as follows:

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 2	106 cars	15 cars
No. 2 Extra	164 "	0 "
No. 3	867 "	921 "
No. 4	251 "	9,066 "
Feed	77 "	8,079 "
Condemned	1 "	0 "
No grade	0 "	211 "
Total	2,983 "	18,302 "

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

If Not Your Family Is Unprotected

No Lawyer Is Necessary

For thirty-five cents you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect, and that it cannot be broken by anyone no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The courts are full of will cases where by legal technicality or the absence of a will, the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased want to share in it.

Life Is Very Uncertain

So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of receiving all that you wish them to have, instead of paying a \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer, send 35 cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which also includes a specimen will for your guidance. Fill it out according to simple instructions and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

Why not send today, while it is on your mind to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 250 College St., Toronto. Sold by all druggists and stationers.

Winnipeg inspection shows nearly 87 per cent. No. 3 and better, while Minneapolis only shows 5 per cent. No. 3 and better.

For the crop of 1910 and 1911 Winnipeg inspection gives 91 per cent. and 89 per cent. of No. 3 and better, while Minneapolis scarcely shows 2 per cent.

Apart from the fact that barley is a good yielder on Canadian soil, it is well adapted for a rotation crop with wheat and oats, and valuable to the prairie farmer as a crop for the suppression of weeds, and for that purpose alone would



ON THE BRANDON PLAINS

Courtesy C.N.R.

be cultivated did we have a market that would insure fairly remunerative prices.

The case of barley is an illuminating illustration of the relationship between production and access to a remunerative market. Our average yearly export of barley for the decade ending 1892, i.e., before the Dingley tariff was imposed was slightly over nine million bushels, the price realized for the whole of that period averaging around 70 cents per bushel. For the decade 1898 to 1908 the average price dropped to 48 cents and the average export to 1,100,000 bushels. During those years the cost of production as compared to the previous decade was materially increased, compelling growers to desist from growing barley for export.

During all these years barley commanded a higher price in the United States than in Canada, and the significant fact remains that for the whole period the United States were exporters of barley in considerable quantities, completely exploding the fallacy so quently set up by opponents of wider markets, that a country does not import any commodity of which they produce a surplus. The exports of barley from the United States for last three years were:

1909	4,563,941
1910	8,262,197
1911	3,485,960

The exports of 1912 are not yet available. Returns for the first six months, however, show a considerable quantity of barley exported. In the face of those exports barley was averaging from 20 cents to 25 cents a bushel higher in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg for 1909, 1910 and 1911, and from 30 cents to 40 cents higher in 1912 up to the time the new crop came in the market.—R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg.

COST OF PROTECTION

Boots and Shoes

The census bureau gives the following information on the boot and shoe industry for the census year, 1910:

Value of manufactured products	\$33,987,248
Number of employees	17,227
Paid salaries and wages	\$7,698,333
Average wage per employee, \$446 per annum, an average of about \$1.50 per day, not a very attractive wage, about one-half what an ordinary day laborer receives in Winnipeg.	

For the year ending March 31, 1911, Canada imported \$2,045,835 of boots and shoes, on which was paid \$585,996.71 duty. Of this importation, \$292,014 was from Britain, on which was paid \$59,999.52 duty, and \$1,742,699 from United

selling price of their commodity when sold in the home market.

On that basis the people of Canada paid on account of the 30% protection on boots and shoes last fiscal year:

To the Government custom duties	\$ 585,996.71
To the manufacturers (after deducting the exports)	10,177,893.90
Total	\$10,763,890.61
To boot and shoe manufacturers paid in wages and salaries	7,698,333.00

The people of Canada paid on account of protection to the boot and shoe industry \$3,065,557.61 more than the total wage and salary paid to the employees of the boot and shoe manufacturers during the census year. For every dollar they pay to the Government in revenue on account of custom duties on boots and shoes they pay over seventeen to the manufacturers.

How Protection Worked Out to the Consumer

The wholesaler who imports goods adds to the invoice price the cost of delivering his goods in his warehouse, eliminating all cost but custom duties out of our calculation in case of boots.

A wholesale merchant imports boots invoiced at \$2.00

	Under Protection	Free Trade
Invoice price	\$2.00	\$2.00
Duty at 30%	.60	

Add 20% profit	\$2.60	
	.52	.40

Selling price to retailer	\$3.12	\$2.40
Retailer adds 25% profit	.78	.60

Sells to consumer	\$3.90	\$3.00
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Consumer pays \$3.90 for boots under protection that he could get for \$3.00 under free trade, no one but manufacturer getting benefit of the difference. Three dollars a day under free trade would be as good as \$3.90 under protection in the purchasing of boots.

A farmer selling wheat at 75 cents could secure a pair of boots under free trade for four bushels. He has to give 5 1-15 bushels under protection. In other words, every fifth bushel goes to the manufacturer.—R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good

Daily Capacity 300 barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.



MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Flax, Barley Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request the Highest Bidder CONSIGNMENTS Sold to

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Fur Trimmed Coats for Women

Serviceable and Durable
They Are



The variety of fur-trimmed coats we describe and illustrate in our Fall and Winter Catalogue is the best we have ever shown, and considering the advanced cost of all the materials that go in their construction, our values are also the best we have ever offered.

On account of their serviceability and comfort, fur-trimmed coats are immensely popular and are becoming more so. They wear better than fur or fur-lined garments and when warmly lined and interlined, as ours are, they are suitable for the most severe weather.

Our coats are the acme of perfection in every detail. They are made by skilled workers and are tailored in that exclusive manner so characteristic of high grade garments.

We guarantee every garment to give satisfaction, even to the most discriminating woman. If it does not do so, we return the money paid for it. Can any statement make more plain the high estimation in which we hold our wearing apparel?

40A934—Black beaver cloth, (as illustrated) **\$22.50**
40B934—Navy beaver cloth
40C934—Brown broadcloth

A very handsome garment made of fine black or navy beaver cloth or all wool brown broadcloth, semi-fitting style, wide collar, long revers of beautifully marked Hudson dyed squirrel in a rich brown shade. Lined throughout with Venetian and interlined to waist, including sleeves, with flannelette. Collar can be worn in three styles. Length 52 inches. Sizes 32 to 44.

A more varied selection will be found in the front pages of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Study them over carefully, select what you require, and send your order in right away. Be prepared for the zero weather when it comes.

No Christmas Catalogue this year

Last year we found it advantageous to our customers and ourselves to include a Christmas section in the Fall and Winter Catalogue. This year we followed the same principle. Useful suggestions for appropriate Yuletide presents will be found on page 6A of the pink index of our current number. If you do not possess a copy of this catalogue, send for it at once.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Christmas Guide

As usual the Christmas number of The Guide will be something particularly nice and attractive. It will be published on December 4. The cover design, in several beautiful colors, will portray the development of civilization from the day when plowing was done by oxen, reaping by the cradle and threshing by the hand flail, to the time when modern machinery has come to man's aid. The Christmas number of The Guide will contain about eighty pages and will be illustrated with a large number of particularly bright, interesting and instructive views—not only in Canada but various other parts of the world.

There will be something in the Christmas number for every member in the family and every family in the West. For the head of the family there will be articles dealing with the latest improvements in farm machinery for the farmer's use. Another very important article will give detailed information as to how a co-operative credit bank may be organized and operated for the benefit of the farmers. Another article will deal with the great battle between the masses, and the classes which occurred in Great Britain back in "hungry forties" when the citadel of protection fell to rise no more. The internal financing of the Canadian Pacific railway, by which a handful of men have figuratively been permitted to put their hands in the pockets of the people, will be exposed. The Hague Tribunal and its possibility as a factor in universal peace, will be another article. Every farmer will be particularly interested, also in a detailed explanation of the grain trade from the time the wheat passes through the separator till it arrives in the Old Country.

We will mark the Christmas Season most appropriately and in an interesting manner, but will leave this as an unexpected treat for our readers. Five pages in our paper will be especially devoted to the problems and interests of our friends among the ladies and young folk. We can assure them that there is something rich in store for them.

Then we will have several rattling good stories that every individual will be delighted to read.

In addition to the special features we will have the regular features of the paper and one or two large cartoons that will tell very interesting stories without words.

The Christmas Guide is worth sending to your friends. You cannot make them a better Christmas present at the price. We will send a copy to any address for 15 cents. Send along your list of names and addresses with 15 cents for each and we will mail them out as soon as the paper is published.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg.

TO ENFORCE PEACE

London, Nov. 10.—England's navy is on a war footing. Silently but earnestly the admiralty has been working night and day, for several months, and the newspapers, acting under strict orders from the government, did not publish a line about the unwonted activity at the dock yards.

Great Britain has served notice on Europe that she does not desire to see the peace of Europe disturbed as a result of the territorial changes in the Balkan peninsula, and the speech of Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is regarded here as a direct warning to Austria and her allies, Germany and Italy, that if their attitude brings on a war Britain's navy is ready to strike a hard, decisive blow, and this firm stand on the part of England has apparently called a halt on Austria's bellicose preparations.

REACHES SECOND PLACE

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending yesterday passed the Toronto figures for the first time, by a margin of \$45,478. Toronto has always been second in the list of Canadian cities with Montreal easily holding the premier place. However, for a number of weeks past the difference between Winnipeg and Toronto has rapidly been growing smaller and yesterday this city stood second for the first time on record.

Rebuilt Typewriter SALE

*All High-Class Standard
Machines and much below cost*

You may have your choice of the following high-class Standard Typewriters, thoroughly rebuilt. The price is about one quarter the original cost in many instances

Terms:	Smith Premier, No. 2 and No. 4	at \$30.00
Five per cent	Remingtons, No. 6-7 and No. 8	" 30.00
off for cash	Jewetts	" 25.00
	New Century	" 25.00
	Densmore	" 22.50
	Faysholes	" 20.00
	Remingtons, No. 2 and No. 5	" 15.00
	Williams	" 15.00
	Bennett Junior	" 10.00
	Underwoods, No. 4 and No. 5	" 75.00
	Remingtons, No. 10 and No. 11	" 60.00
	Monarchs, No. 2	" 60.00
	L. C. Smiths, No. 2	" 60.00
	Underwood, No. 1	" 55.00
	Royals	" 50.00
	Empires	" 35.00
	Olivers	" 30.00
	Sholes Visible	" 25.00

These machines are guaranteed against defects in workmanship and material for one year. It will pay you to act quickly as these values will be readily taken advantage of.

United Typewriter Co. of Manitoba
179 McDermot Ave. East, Winnipeg *Limited*



Bread at a dollar a loaf is not more ridiculously extravagant than big-car travel at twenty cents a mile. One hundred and nine miles at a total cost of eighty-one cents is a recent but not unusual accomplishment of the Ford.

Every third car a Ford—and every Ford user a Ford "booster." New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville. Get catalog from Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

This booklet explains clearly and concisely the advantages of this reform; how it would do away with bribery, bossism, gerrymanders and blind party worship. The author, Robert Tyson, is a life-long student of this subject, and he tells the various forms in which Proportional Representation is being adopted by progressive communities the world over.

PRICE, TEN CENTS, POST PAID

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Dominion Textile Merger

Pays 50 per cent. Profits

The following details regarding the Dominion Textile Co. are given in the October Review of the Dominion Bond Co.:

The Dominion Textile Co., Limited, was incorporated in January, 1905, and controls the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., the Merchants Cotton Co., the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co., and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. It leases from Canadian Cottons, Limited, the Mount Royal Spinning Co.

A comparative statement for the last seven years gives the following figures:

1906...	\$8,131,600	\$918,810	\$236,194
1907...	8,507,013	898,518	286,927
1908...	8,045,497	900,805	44,493
1909...	6,153,626	678,017	8,285
1910...	8,743,706	893,312	35,732
1911...	9,470,270	989,710	37,105
1912...	9,038,464	1,137,554	100,225

The capitalization of the company is as follows:

New bonds \$3,370,500, and the following underlying bonds: \$1,081,373.33 first mortgage 4½ per cent. due 1st January, 1916; \$2,618,000 second mortgage 6 per cent. due 1st July, 1922; \$450,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. due 2nd January, 1921; 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock outstanding, \$1,859,030; common stock outstanding, \$5,000,000.

A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared on the common stock in 1907, and has been maintained since. This accounts for the drop in the surplus for 1907-1908 to \$44,493, from \$286,927 the previous year. In 1908 the company earned 5.89 per cent. on the common stock, in 1909 5.18 per

cent., in 1910 5.71 per cent., in 1911 5.74 per cent., and in 1912 7 per cent.

The assets of the company as of 31st March, 1912, are given as \$15,043,327.

The physical condition of the company's properties has been kept up, the expenditures out of the earnings for repairs and betterments being as follows: 1906, \$191,121; 1907, \$205,825; 1908, \$218,186; 1909, \$149,896; 1910, \$323,581; 1911, \$175,199.

The net profits for the year ended March 31st, 1912, after paying current interest on loans, mill charges, and writing off \$204,078.51 for repairs and betterments, amounted to \$1,137,554. To these profits were added \$68,460, being 2½ per cent. dividend on 27,384 shares of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. stock and \$51,884 being dividend on the company's stock in the Merchants' Cotton Co., Limited, making in all \$1,257,897.59.

The actual gross sales for the year were \$9,038,463.64, compared with \$9,470,270.10 the previous year. Profits, however, were larger owing to the fact that raw materials were cheaper, and the cost of manufacture had been considerably lessened. This made the profits over 13 per cent. greater than the preceding year. The company has made purchases of cotton at favorable prices, in sufficient quantities to keep all the mills operating to full capacity for some time. The company has in operation 9,333 looms and employs 7,500 hands.—Financial Post.

NOTE.—The common stock of this merger was issued at 10 cents on the dollar, so that a 5 per cent. dividend really means 50 per cent.—Editor.

Germany and England

Dr. Gustave Stresemann, president of the German-Canadian Economic association; president of the Standing Exhibition Commission of Germany; president of the Federation of Saxon Industries, and for years a member and a leader in the German Reichstag, was recently a visitor in Toronto. In a speech in Toronto before members of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, the Executive Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a few invited guests, Dr. Stresemann said in part:

"On this same day on which I address you here, two prominent members of your Canadian commercial community, Messrs. George T. Somers and W. K. George, are guests of the Board of Trade of Berlin. I hope that both gentlemen on their return will confirm the correctness of the picture which I have given of Germany as an outlet for Canadian products, and that they will also confirm the fact that the feelings and sentiments of the German nation, especially the sentiments of the German commercial world, toward England and her colonies, are of an entirely friendly nature.

"It is with great regret that I have found the opinion existing in Canada, strengthened by many erroneous reports, that the German Empire, the German Emperor, or the German nation, are entertaining unfriendly feelings toward England. It is positively ridiculous to assert that any responsible German as much as dreams of a war against England.

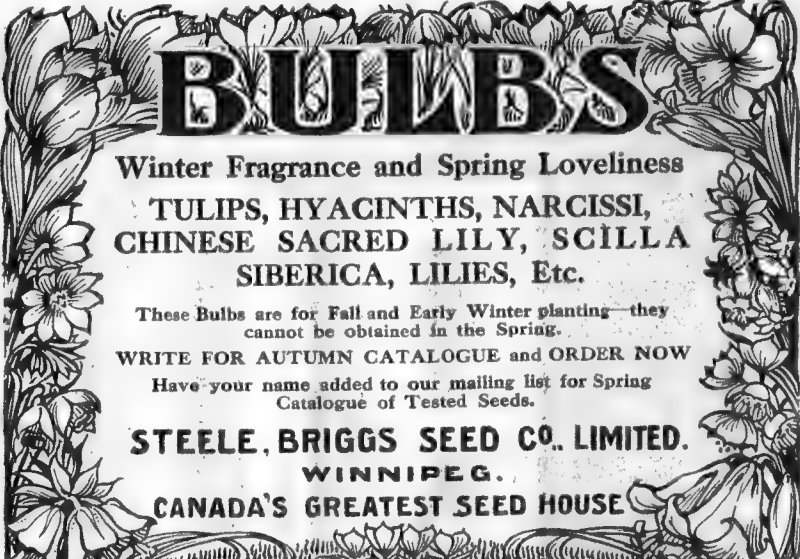
"For a considerable number of years I have been connected with the leading industrial and commercial organizations, and as a public man and a member of parliament I have spoken in hundreds of political and industrial meetings, from one end of Germany to the other. I am therefore fully conversant with the feelings entertained by the German people. I can assure you that there is no one in his senses who would wish to see a war between Germany and England. Of all those gentlemen who have interviewed me in connection with the war talk, I have asked: 'What reasons should Germany have for starting a war?' More than ten thousand millions of German capital is invested abroad. Several thousand millions alone are invested in our merchant marine service. The whole welfare of our growing population is based upon the prosperity of our commercial

industries. Do you really believe that there is in Germany one man imbued with any sense of responsibility, who would jeopardize the future of this great nation in a war with England?

"What would we gain by such a war? We do not envy England her colonial possessions nor her industrial development. For twenty years we will be busy developing our own colonial possessions. We furnish England alone more than one thousand million marks of goods per annum, and any injury to England would be an injury to our most valued customer, just as well as any defeat of Germany would be an injury to England and her colonies, inasmuch as it would deprive them of one of their best customers and biggest buyers."

ALBERTA FARMERS AND LAND VALUE TAXATION

For many years the foes of the tax on land values found in the farmer a willing and a useful ally. He had been taught, and he was ready to believe that the Single Tax was aimed directly against his class, and that in practical operation it would remove from the banker, the manufacturer, the merchant, the owner of rentable property and securities, an equitable share of the burden of taxation, and place it, in addition to that already there, upon his own shoulders. It is not going too far to say that lack of correct knowledge in the agricultural districts regarding the Henry George system is to a very large degree, responsible for the slowness of its adoption in all parts of the world. The experience of the farmers of the young and enterprising province of Alberta, Western Canada, will go far, however, toward removing the prejudices against the land tax that still exist among rural landowners. It has been demonstrated there that the tax on land values is a benefit to the farmer. His tax is reduced rather than increased. . . . There is no inducement in Alberta any longer to hold land merely for speculative purposes. It must be improved or become as great a drain upon the resources of the owner as it was formerly a drag upon the resources of the community. The Alberta farmers have had demonstrated to their entire satisfaction the wisdom and justice and practicability of the Single Tax, and they are becoming more and more attached to it, and enthusiastic in advocating its adoption throughout the Dominion.—Christian Science Monitor.



BULBS

Winter Fragrance and Spring Loveliness

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI,
CHINESE SACRED LILY, SCILLA
SIBERICA, LILIES, Etc.

These Bulbs are for Fall and Early Winter planting—they cannot be obtained in the Spring.

WRITE FOR AUTUMN CATALOGUE and ORDER NOW

Have your name added to our mailing list for Spring Catalogue of Tested Seeds.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED.

WINNIPEG.

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

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Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands

BARRISTERS, ETC.

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WINNIPEG

Cheaper for Every Purpose

Power

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The WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.

Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel—equipped for both at no extra charge.

The recent award of Gold Medal at Budapest, Hungary, in open competition with the best engines of all countries is clinching proof that the Waterloo Boy leads the World in Construction, Power, Service and Durability.

Has many important exclusive features—Speed Lever works like throttle on a locomotive; old reliable fly ball governor, automatic feed regulation, open jacket, starts easy in winter, interchangeable parts, etc. Lowest in price because made in largest quantities, at low manufacturing cost. Guaranteed 5 Years. Book free. Write today.

Burridge-Cooper Company, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

\$45

AND

UPWARDS

Awarded Gold Medal First Prize at the International Gasoline & Oil Engine Show Budapest, Hungary

WALL PLASTER

THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plastering material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

Sole Manufacturers

The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Bog Spavin Bone Spavin

Cure them with

Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure

These Famous and Reliable Vet. Remedies Sold by all dealers:—

Send for 160 Page Vet. Book or Animal Doctor FREE!

Dr. Clark's British Gall Cure	Dr. Clark's White Liniment
Dr. Clark's Poultry Tonic	Dr. Clark's Spavin Cure
Dr. Clark's Kill-a-Louse	Dr. Clark's Nitergin
Dr. Clark's Cow-Lax	Dr. Clark's Fire Blister
Dr. Clark's Hoof Ointment	Dr. Clark's Purging Horse Ball
St. John's Horse Worm Powders	Dr. Clark's Distemper Cure (Horses)
St. John's Condition Powders	Dr. Clark's Horse Colic Cure
Dr. Clark's Chill and Fever Cure	Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure
Dr. Clark's Barbed-Wire Liniment	Dr. Clark's Absorbol
Dr. Clark's Lump Cure	Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Canada

ROBIN HOOD



ROBIN HOOD MILLS, LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY.

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Try
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FLOUR

At Our
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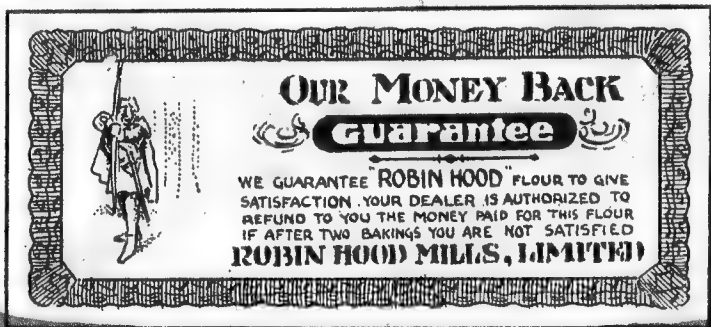
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"IS DIFFERENT"

Not "Just as Good"—but Better

**Surprises
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The Best Dealers handle ROBIN HOOD FLOUR. If your dealer does not, write us and we will tell you how to get it.



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Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**, a book of 96 pages, mailed **FREE**. Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 41 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

SPECIAL WINTER PANTS

Order a pair for Winter wear. Made in England from finest quality moleskin. Seams overlapped and strongly sewn. Cut in latest style, with seven distinct features of merit. Extra high back, watch pocket, rule pocket, two hip and two front pockets, and back strap. Besides being good for extraordinary wear, moleskin is of such close texture that the keenest wind fails to penetrate. Colors: black, brown, grey. Every pair guaranteed for six months—Delivered free, \$3. Waist sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44. Be sure to mention size required.

ALSO TRY THIS VALUE SAMPLE

Send us \$1.25 and we will ship you 3 pairs of our Genuine Scottish Hand-Knit Pure Wool Socks, and pay all delivery charges. Give size of boots worn. Catalogue of British-made goods **FREE** on request.

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
134½ Princess St., Winnipeg

WE WANT AGENTS

Everywhere in Western Canada for
C.O.W.L. BRAND
Ranch and Farm Remedies

Preparations made from Refined Coal Tar and compounded with suitable emollient oils

LIBERAL COMMISSION

Full Particulars, Prices, etc., on application
Write to Dept. G. Remedies

The Carbon Oil Works Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA



THE WINTER IS HERE WITH BLIZZARDS AND SEVERE COLD

Get this common-sense article of clothing now and face with comfort Wind, Storms and Cold. Don't freeze all winter like you did last year. Prepaid to your post office

Only - \$1.00

Send postal note for one to-day. Address—

M. DYSTHE

302 Toronto Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Ambassador Bryce Retires

Washington, Nov. 10.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States since 1907, has resigned. Mr. Bryce yesterday called on President Taft, presumably to acquaint him of his intention in advance of the public announcement. His resignation comes at a time when the United States and Great Britain are embarked on delicate diplomatic exchanges regarding the American policy of protecting American coast-wise shipping from Panama canal tolls.

It is Mr. Bryce's desire to round out his literary career. Upon relinquishing his post, he will proceed to make a book with the material he gathered during his last summer trip to New Zealand and Australia. As the author of "The American Commonwealth," his appointment to the Washington post five years ago was welcomed, and he has made himself thoroughly popular in all parts of the United States during his extensive travels over the country. Relations between the United States and Great Britain have been exceedingly friendly throughout his term.

IMPERIAL FREE TRADE

Free Trade within the Empire may be far nearer than most of us imagine if by "free trade" is meant tariffs for revenue only and not for home protection. Let one man of mark arise in England and another in Canada to agitate the proposal, and we believe the obstacles would fall away with surprising rapidity. Last week the Canadian Manufacturers' association in session at Toronto received a telegram from The Grain Growers' Guide, the organ of the Western grain growers, asking if the association would join in urging the Canadian Government to reduce the tariff on British imports to half that laid on imports from the United States, and in ten years to establish absolute free trade with the Mother Country. This telegram suggests that such a course would develop much greater trade with Great Britain, and afford undoubted proof that the Dominion has no desire for political union with the States. Mr. R. S. Gourlay, the new president of the association, says his reply was that the association would not favor an increase of the British preference; "their best course is to cast in their lot with us, and establish branch factories in Canada." No doubt, and this is just what British manufacturers are doing where Canadian conditions as to raw material and so on make that course economically expedient. A revenue tariff and no more than a revenue tariff against England would, none the less, be very popular in many parts of Canada, and if carefully adjusted would, we believe, do little harm to any substantial Canadian interest that it is in the national interest to conserve. Let the Western Grain Growers work the proposal out in detail and see how it looks.—Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.

SELKIRK ASYLUM A DISGRACE

The grand jury last week severely condemned the management of Selkirk Asylum. Part of the report reads: "The clothing worn by the male patients was not, in our judgment, sufficiently clean."

"We found the building kept in a fairly satisfactory condition."

"We visited the kitchen just before the noonday meal. Here we found that some of the food being prepared for the patients was not fit for human beings."

"An inspection of the cauldron in which the potatoes were being boiled, revealed the fact that a great many were rotten. The boiled meat was of the very poorest quality and the quantity altogether insufficient to provide a dinner for the five hundred patients in the institution."

"We found large kettles of tea which were actually boiling for thirty-five minutes. This tea, in our judgment, was entirely unfit to drink."

"The turnips were of a quality usually for animals and not of the table variety."

Hon. Colin Campbell has announced that he will have an immediate investigation made.

THE lifetime of daily service a Waltham watch gives, combined with its grace and beauty, makes it the ideal holiday gift.

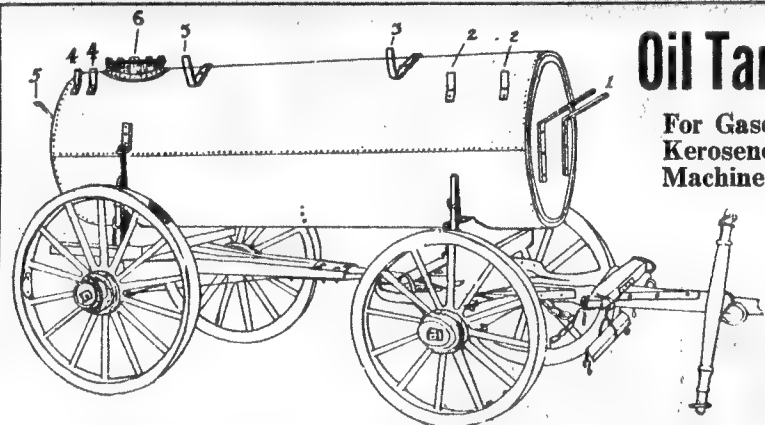
WALTHAM Colonial Series

A Waltham Colonial of the Riverside grade is especially recommended for professional, business and social purposes. It is as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch. The absolute reliability of Riverside movements has been proved in thousands of instances by a full generation of service. Riverside is made in various sizes for ladies and gentlemen. Write for Descriptive Booklet.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY

Montreal, Canada



Oil Tanks

For Gasoline
Kerosene or
Machine Oils

All Sizes and Capacity Stock Sizes and To Order Special Tank for Farm Use

Size—8 ft. x 10 ft. long. Capacity—10 barrels or 420 imperial gallons. Weight—900 lbs., steel gauge No. 11. Equipped ready for setting on wagon, \$80 Cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

The rate of interest which money earns on investment is normal, or high, according to the security of the principal. British Consols, the safest investment the world has known for generations, are three per cents. The same rate, compounded twice a year, is paid by chartered banks in Canada on savings deposits. One dollar opens an account with the Home Bank.

**NORMAL
INTEREST
RATES**

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Machaffie Manager
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-

or in the barn, "eating their heads off". One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. F. Winters, Fort William, Ont., writes—"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5, at druggists. Ask yours for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse" or write us direct.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide

WELCOME NEWS FOR THE XMAS SHOPPER

Buy Your Christmas Presents Now

Remember there aren't very many shopping days between now and Christmas; and remember, too, you will get very much better service now than when the rush starts in earnest



Buy Your Christmas Presents Now

Remember there aren't very many shopping days between now and Christmas; and remember, too, you will get very much better service now than when the rush starts in earnest

DON'T OVERLOOK FATHER OR BROTHER

The Christmas remembrances for the male portion of the household generally solves itself into something essentially useful, and about the most useful present for a man is something to wear, a pair of slippers, say, or mufflers, or neck tie, or suspenders. In anticipation of their popularity we have laid in a wide range which is described on page 156 and 157 of our regular Catalogue. And, in ordering, kindly tell us if the neckwear is for presentation purposes, so that if it is we can enclose it in a neat box with decorations emblematic of the festive season.

Here are a couple of suggestions:

Men's Silk Scarf, made from good quality silk repp, hemstitched ends, in fancy patterns, on colors Blue, Black, Grey, Maroon and White.

Men's Fancy Brocaded Silk Scarf, medium weight, beautiful quality, in popular shades as Blue, Grey, Maroon, Ivory and Black

14N111—Each \$1.50

14N113—Each \$2.00

For a full line of Men's furnishings see pages 146 to 158 in our Fall and Winter Catalogue.

OUR EATON BEAUTY DOLLAR DOLL

This is the best known and the most popular young lady in Canada. She is in the home of hundreds and thousands of people all over Canada, and each year she makes new friends. And each year, too, she grows bigger and better looking. This season, for instance, she parts her hair on the side.

The body of the doll is made of pressed flax fibre, enamelled flesh color, jointed at shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip and knee. The head is best quality Bisque; eyes that go to sleep are shaded with eyelashes. The flaxen wig is parted at the side and tied back with baby ribbon and hangs in long ringlets around shoulders. Dressed in trimmed nightgown, with white hose and booties; 19½ inches tall. Weight, 3¼ lbs.

33N252—Eaton Beauty Doll \$1.00

33N253—Eaton Beauty Doll, larger size 2.00

33N254—Eaton Beauty Doll, still larger size 3.50

For the complete line of dolls we catalogue, see page 345 in our Fall and Winter Catalogue.

TOYS BRIGHTEN the CHILDREN'S YULETIDE

Without toys, Christmas to the child would lose much of its charm. The assortment we catalogue should make the task of choosing something to please the kiddie very simple. The toymakers have indeed been very busy devising new things and producing other lines, the popularity of which has been established during the years.

One of the latest novelties is a walking bear. It is so constructed that when it is pulled along, its legs move in a natural life-like way. It is strongly made and is covered with dark brown plush that looks like fur.

33N284—Walking bear, a genuine novelty \$1.00

Have you seen the Swinging Horse? It is supported by steel rods from hardwood platform. Has hair, mane and tail, padded saddle, covered with leatherette, bridle, stirrups and leather reins. 24 inches from floor to top of saddle.

96N297—Galloping or Swinging Horse, splendid value at \$4.95 (Weight about 30 pounds).

Nothing adds to long winter evenings' enjoyment as much as a Postcard Projector. With it, postcards, photographs, cuts from magazines, pressed leaves or flowers or almost anything, may be shown on a white screen or wall, in their original colors, but greatly enlarged. Equipped with splendid double lens that will give a sharp picture on the screen. The hinged back has reversible cardholder for either upright or horizontal pictures, which is curved enough to bring the edges of the pictures out sharp. The gas generator will hold sufficient carbide for many hours' use. This projector will give a clear, sharp, five-foot picture at a distance of ten feet from the screen.

33N348—Projector and Generator, complete, price \$5.00

33N352—Carbide, for use with 33N348 Postcard Projector, per 2-lb. tin25

For a complete list of the toys we catalogue, see pages 344 to 349.

TOILET AND MANICURE SETS

Attractive in appearance, exceedingly useful and reasonably priced, these toilet and manicure sets make ideal presents. In our Fall and Winter Catalogue we have almost two whole pages devoted to them. The cuts give a very good idea of the articles that make up the sets, but of course the beauty of the cases is almost entirely lost.

Then there are workboxes that appeal to all women who sew, and how few there are who do not. Here are two of our most popular lines:

36N47—Ladies' Toilet Set, in black leatherette case, lined with mercerized drill; contains hair brush with eleven rows of good strong bristles, round shape, bevelled edge mirror and dressing comb, all mounted. Complete \$1.90

36N51—Combination Sets are most popular as gifts for ladies, and this Seven-piece Combination Set is among our leaders. It is packed in a leatherette covered case, containing hair brush, dressing comb, cuticle and corn knives, powder box, nail file and polisher, finished in ebonoid, all pieces are mounted. Case is lined with colored drill. Set complete \$2.90

For the complete line of Toilet and Manicure Sets we catalogue, see catalogue pages 184 and 185.

HERE'S SOMETHING TO PLEASE THE BOY

It's a complete outfit consisting of a rifle, a rifle case, cartridges and cleaver.

The rifle is of The Stevens make and take-down pattern. It has a 20-inch barrel, with lever action, and sporting front and rear sights. It has walnut stock and fore-end and shoots 22 calibre short or long cartridges. Besides being a good target rifle it can be used in destroying gophers and killing small game.

The rifle case is made of heavy canvas, is leather-lined and has leather handle.

With each outfit we supply one box of 22 short cartridges and a wire cleaning rod. This makes a complete outfit and a suitable gift for a boy or man.

22N321—Rifle Outfit, complete \$5.00

For a complete list of sporting goods we catalogue, see pages 294 to 298 in our regular Fall and Winter Catalogue.

THERE'S HEALTH IN WINTER SPORTS

Skating, hockey and snow-shoeing accelerates the circulation of the rich, red blood, and incidentally skates, and hockey sticks and snow shoes make particularly timely and attractive Christmas presents.

We catalogue a line of skates that range in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00. The lower priced ones are of light construction for boys and girls; the higher priced ones are the best grade that money can buy and are of either hollow tube or solid construction.

Our hockey sticks comprise practice sticks for men and boys and champion sticks as well. They range in price from 10 cents to 60 cents.

In snow shoes we have most anything that one could desire, tramping shoes, lumbermen's shoes, club shoes and shoes for women and children as well.

Page 298 tells a pretty complete story of our skates and hockey sticks and snow shoes and other sporting goods.

HOW ABOUT A PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT?

It contains everything that is required to produce splendid little pictures. The camera, the films, the fixers and developers, the trays, the printing frames—in fact the whole outfit. The camera is our Teco No. 2 for pictures 2¼x3¼ inches.

This is a convenient size for almost any composition. The material costs little, and the camera is inexpensive, and yet excellent results may be obtained with this outfit. Camera measures 3¼x4¼x5¼. Weight 20 ounces.

The outfit contains everything necessary for developing and finishing pictures, and is suitable for use with any camera of corresponding size that we sell; containing:

Developing powder	Instructions for beginners
Measuring glass	Stirring rod
Toning and fixing powder	2 Celluloid trays
Printing frame with glass	Acid hypo
1 dozen cardboard mounts	Ruby candle
	One package Paget papers.

6N300—Photographic outfit, consisting of camera, developing outfit and roll of films \$3.70

For a complete list of the camera and photographic supplies we catalogue, see pages 231 to 233 in our Fall and Winter Catalogue.

EBONY SETS OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY

These toilet sets are strictly high grade. The brushes all have solid ebony backs and the best quality French bristles. They have also sterling mountings, and are put up in pretty pebbled leatherette cases. Here are four popular lines:

6N182—Men's Military Brush Set. An acceptable gentleman's set, that will last for years. The brushes have oval backs, with a high-grade of medium stiff bristles, and black comb. Complete with case \$3.25

6N184—Men's Brush Set. It consists of a comb, heavy military brushes with high-grade bristle cloth-brush, mounted with fancy sterling silver ornaments. Price \$5.00

6N183—Ladies' Toilet Set. This set not only looks well, but will wear well. It contains an ebony white crystal glass mirror, with bevelled edge, having the popular ring handle. This and the fine quality hair brush is mounted with sterling silver. The ladies' dressing comb is one of our best grades. These are in a fancy cloth-lined case. Price \$5.00

For a full range of Mirrors and Brushes see Catalogue pages 250 and 251.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

We are not issuing a Special Christmas Catalogue this year

The Song of the Binder

BY GERALD J. LIVELY

Listen ye who gleaned the harvests in the misty twilight years,
Harvests gleaned by women's fingers, harvests sown with women's tears,
Slaves who, 'neath the hand of Joseph, reaped the grain for Egypt's king,
Did ye know that I was coming, can ye hear the song I sing?

Ye who reaped when Ruth was gleaned barley on the stranger's land,
Would your labors have been lighter had I waited your command?
Shades of long forgotten reapers, reapers of forgotten grains,
Crop-forgotten are your valleys, sand swept are your smiling plains.

Ye, who 'neath the Roman legions reaped upon the plains of Gaul,
With your tribute nursed an Empire ripe and rotten to its fall;
Fellahs of the old Nile Valley, changeless 'neath your changing lords,
With your reaping hooks and sickles paved the way for Gothic swords.

Serfs who reaped the world-famed wheat fields of that Island of the Sea,
Bending o'er your hand-bound bundles, did ye ever dream of me?
Had ye visions of your children in a land across the main,
With your canvasses and knotter harvesting a sea of grain?

Ye who swung the first rude cradle, sweat-drenched through the long-drawn day,
Did ye think the tool ye'd fashioned of them all had come to stay?
Ye who drove the first rude reaper, power applied to cunning wheels,
Surely ye could see me coming, hear me treading at your heels.

Though I came to share your labors, though I came to ease your task,
Answer slaves, and serfs, and tillers, can ye answer when I ask—
Though I've multiplied your powers close upon a hundred fold,
Do you find your toil more easy than your fathers did of old?

Gone the scythe, and gone the sickle, song and story from the soil,
Gone the jesting and the laughter of your many handed toil,
Gone the music, gone the singing from the gathering of the grain,
I've reduced the hands that labor, not helped those that must remain.

So I pass across your wheat fields, dust upon the wheels of time,
Will the future race of reapers see the reason of my rhyme?
I am nothing but transition, just the hyphen placed between
The ages of the scythe and sickle, and the perfected machine.

Heroines Three

Continued from Page 8

In an instant Jim had "turned over" the machine. The mighty rumbling struck my ears. Without any stretch of the imagination I could easily fancy that the wheeled hippogriff was eager to be off and was growling at not getting away. With a spring I was in the front seat, Jim running round and with a leap taking his place on the right at the wheel.

He started on the second speed and jumped to the third after we spun about the turn of the drive into the avenue. In the early afternoon few were driving. Those who passed, however, or whom we passed, gazed after us with amazement—a sixty-horse power touring car tearing along creating only less disturbance than a "limited express." As we dashed up the avenue with the horn "honking" continually, I felt as if I were riding the wind on a thunderbolt.

The race in which we were engaged exhilarated me. The sense of contest took possession of me. We must win. We must come out victorious over time and space.

"We'll make it," I cried to Jim through the onrush of the ponderous wheels.

"We'll try," he said, the hair blowing straight up on his uncovered head and as it seemed, his words blew past me so that I could hardly hear them.

We dashed into the park. I had ridden fast before. I had never gone at anything like the rate at which we were going. As we whirled onward I caught a glimpse in passing of old Mrs. Plymley out for her afternoon drive in the old family carriage.

Out of the park we passed onto the country roads. The going was not so good, but Jim did not seem to mind. Not once did he ease up. Over rut and hole we jounced and jumped. I was thrown from one side to the other and had indeed the greatest difficulty in keeping my place in the great cushioned hollows of the seat. We tore on. To my bewildered eyes the telegraph poles along the way might have been the slats of a picket fence so close and continuous they seemed as we sped past them. At last we slowed down momentarily for a railway crossing.

"Oh, where are we?" I exclaimed.
On—on we pounded again. The dust surging in clouds behind us. The motion was maddening. I felt as if I wanted to ride this way for ever and still there was the urgent longing to get there—to be in time to save Molly.

Glancing up I observed a more perturbed look come in Jim's face.

"There's a cross road here," he shouted seeing my questioning glance, "and I don't know—"

He stopped in front of a farm house while he consulted a road map.

"Surely," he said, "if they had passed people must have noticed them. Heigh!" he shouted hailing the farm-house, where the family and the entire personnel of the establishment were hanging on the fence viewing us with intense interest. "Have you seen a large automobile go by here?"

"Ain't that thing goin' to bust," asked the long, lank farmer gazing at our throbbing machine with apprehension.

"Did you see one?" Jim demanded.
"Why—yes—" said the man. "There has—I noticed because they ain't so common in our part o' the country—'bout half an hour back I should say—"

"We can catch them—" I exclaimed eagerly.

How we did go. How we pressed. How we raced. How we tore. No steed was stretching itself out headlong in our mad course, but with the best of the powerful engine under one the race was even more thrilling. The automobile was working perfectly true as the hollow rhythmic hum announced. I had no reason to envy any heroine. Indeed, I was not sure that I had not the best of the most of them, for very few had ever known what the sensation was of tearing through the country in a sixty-horse power Paillard on the fourth speed.

Finally we whizzed up to a small wayside grocery. A hoot of the horn brought the proprietor and his boy to the door at once.

"Have you seen a large red automobile—" began Jim.

"Passed only fifteen minutes ago," replied the man promptly.

"We've gained on them," said Jim, "we're almost up with them! Where are we?" he demanded turning again to the grocery man.

"Eight miles from Eden Center," he replied. "Straight on."

Once more we bounded forward. Indeed, the automobile appeared to have life in it—to be stretching itself out to the work as if with a vital force.

"We—we," shouted Jim, "might almost be eloping ourselves."

I pretended not to hear him. Of course, he did not mean anything; but I suddenly felt singularly shy and conscious.

"With an infuriated parent or guardian in pursuit," he went on.

"How silly," I cried, but I felt that I grew a little redder cheeked than even the rushing air made me.

"You look awfully pretty," he vociferated.

SHIP TO US YOUR

Furs, Skins, Peltries

Why use Judgment
in Shipping and
Selling?

It is a known fact that Furs in Winnipeg realize the highest prices. We are an old reliable established Fur House, with an assortment above suspicion. We have satisfied thousands of our shippers. Ship and become one of them. Free Price List "E" now ready. Write at once.

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

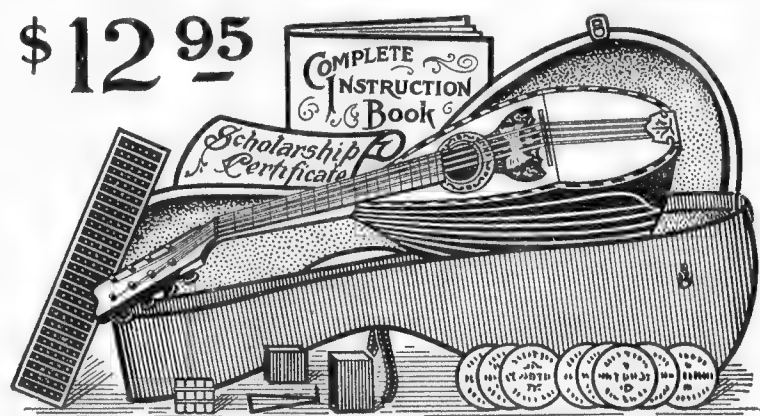
SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

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You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations
Send samples and ask for values
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

\$12.95



A Magnificent Mandolin Outfit \$12.95

This is a superb instrument, and never before has a Mandolin of this description been offered at anything like so low a price.

An instrument of similar excellence is regularly sold by Music Dealers at double the price we are asking for complete Mandolin Outfit.

Look at the Completeness of this Outfit.

One special Mandolin—as described.

One leather bound Canvas Case, durably constructed and flannel lined.

One set of Tuning Pipes.

One lettered Fingerboard Chart.

One complete Instruction Book.

One extra set of good strings.

One Pick.

One Complete Scholarship Certificate in the United States School of Music—one of the best institutions of its kind in North America. Such a course of expert tuition is itself worth more than we are asking for the whole Outfit.

Mandolin Outfit Complete \$12.95.

This special Mandolin is of American Manufacture. It has twenty-one ribs with white wood strips between; a rosewood veneered head; beautiful fingerboard of solid pearl inlaid with pearls of contrasting colors; and round the edge a splendid binding of alternate inlays of ebony and pearl. The sound-hole is bordered with a beautiful inlay of pearls of contrasting colors in fancy designs, and the celluloid guard plate is inlaid with a butterfly in varicolored pearl.

Truly an extraordinary instrument, and one that will command the admiration of all, both for beauty of design and richness of tone.

Players and learners alike, should take this opportunity of getting a splendid instrument at a very low price.

We sell musical instruments of every kind and up to the highest prices. Violins up to \$500.00 each.



Our Big Musical Encyclopedia FREE

"Claxton's Musical Treasures."



This delightful book is of the greatest value to all lovers of Music. Those who play a musical instrument, or who would like to play, will find this book a mine of interesting and useful information. It shows some marvellous musical bargains, and is very handy as a shopping guide. The Mandolin and Outfit described above is only one of many bargains to be found in "Claxton's Musical Treasures."

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC CANADA'S LARGEST MUSICAL MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

2 TORONTO, CANADA. Address Dept. 21 for your copy—it's free.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

To

SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man

Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

206 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

References: Royal and Union Banks.

P.O. Drawer 1746.

I wonder if a girl has ever had tender things said to her with the full power of a man's lungs.

"Jim," I piped forbiddingly.

"Why, can't I carry you off?"

"Jim," I screeched. "It is not fair."

"Well, perhaps it isn't," he roared and suddenly became silent.

I could see that we were coming near a village. I caught sight of a white church steeple above the budding trees. I descried a group of houses at the bend of the road. Such a pretty, secluded, little hamlet. So peaceful and restful nestling there in the hollow of the hills. I little knew—

We dashed past the first cluster of outlying cottages. The place was so small that in a moment we had struck the beginning of the main street and with hardly lessened speed we were rolling down it.

"Something's up," yelled Jim bending a little further forward.

Glancing ahead, I discovered that a number of the inhabitants were gathered on each side of the way. Little boys were standing along the road and shouted excitedly as we passed. We were accustomed to that and did not notice it. The mob of gesticulating people, which we could make out more clearly as we approached, I must say puzzled us.

"What's doing?" Jim ejaculated in surprise.

We were quite close, and we realized that every one was making signs to us and calling.

"What's that?" cried Jim suddenly rising a little in his seat.

Looking ahead quickly I discovered what had attracted his attention. We were rapidly approaching the heart of the village. On one side of the street stood the "Columbia House," on the opposite corner was the principal "store." Across the way, from one big tree to another, stretched a heavy rope not more than a couple of feet from the ground.

"Hold on," commanded a tall, heavy, elderly man in an old, rusty, "stove-pipe hat," as he undoubtedly would have named it.

"What's this?" cried Jim as he threw on the emergency brake.

"Well, y'u might see," chuckled the elderly person as we came to a stand-still, "that we're kinder anxious for y'ur company and used the only means of detainin' y'u."

"What for?" Jim thundered.

He stood by the side of the automobile resting his hand on the side with an air of taking possession of it—all the small country crowd looking on agape.

"What right have you—" began Jim.

"Oh, as f'r right," said our captor amiably, "I've got all the rights there is going. I'm justice of the peace and constable and roadmaster, an' represent the law o' the land, as it's known in Eden Center, in most any capacity. When the telegram come—as those young people were elopin', and to be stopped—if not otherwise, then on the charge of makin' off with an automobile—I know straight what to do. I've a darter myself, an' I wouldn't have her runnin' away with no young chap without my consent. I've a feller feelin' in this matter, and I said to myself it wasn't to be. I just got this line set, an' the first thing I ketched y'u—"

"But why us?" Jim demanded.

"Why," said the man, "y'u're the ones I want. Y'u're the elopers, an' I'm going to take y'u an' the automobile an' the hul kit an' bilin' of y'u and hold y'u for good behavior."

(Concluded next week)

BURDENS OF WAR PREPARATION

An admiralty white paper issued at the instance of Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., gives the total naval expenditure of the principal powers down to the present year. Issued annually, this return always serves as a useful reminder to the public of the enormous sums spent by the world's naval powers. Turning to the total expenditure of the same powers in the ten years, 1903-12, we get the following remarkable result:—

Great Britain	£366,246,000
United States	240,455,000
Germany	160,101,000
France	137,711,000
Russia	117,005,000
Italy	63,955,000
Japan	63,516,000
Austria-Hungary	34,700,000

Total£1,184,689,000

In regard to personnel, Great Britain has at present 135,700 men, compared with Germany's 66,700 and 64,780 for the United States.—London Daily News and Leader.

Saskatchewan Legislature

Regina, Sask., Nov. 14.—With all due ceremonial the legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan was formally opened here this afternoon by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. G. W. Brown. This is the second session held in the fine, new parliament buildings. Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Scott and W. B. Willoughby, Moose Jaw City, who is succeeding Hon. F. W. G. Haultain as leader of the Opposition, J. A. Sheppard, member for Moose Jaw county, was unanimously elected speaker. The speech from the throne included the following forecast of legislation particularly interesting to Western farmers:

Live Stock Industry

The live stock industry in this province, in view of the conditions at home and abroad, calls for your serious consideration. The legislative assembly in the past has given some assistance to this industry, but the present situation seems to call for greater activity in this direction. The advisability of providing means whereby the needs of our farmers and of our farms for more

live stock may be met, will no doubt be considered by you. Your attention will also be invited to the question of the present cost of loans to farmers, and you will be asked to make due provision for holding an inquiry into the several phases of the whole subject, with a view to ascertaining the best solution for that important problem. The question of taking some action tending towards the establishment of international storage elevators will also be submitted to you for consideration.

Direct Legislation

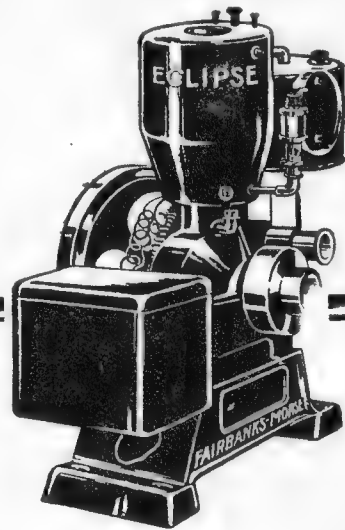
During the session you will be called upon to consider several measures of great interest to our people. Along these will be found bills making provision for Direct Legislation, consolidated schools, the abolition of local improvement districts, and the regulation and control of loan companies. It is also proposed to adopt a system of municipal assessment, to modify the present methods of assessment in town

and village school districts, and to place our rural telephone companies on a sounder financial basis.

Notwithstanding the fact that my government, carrying out instructions of the last assembly, has made repeated attempts to arrange for a conference with the federal authorities for the purpose of discussing and arranging for the transfer to the province of its land and other natural resources, the date for such conference has not yet been fixed. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of the practically unanimous mandate of the people, my government feel that the question should again be submitted to you for consideration and for such action as may be deemed best in the interests of our province.

HOME BANK AND INTERNATIONAL

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The Home Bank of Canada is negotiating for the acquisition of the Banque International and its business. Major J. Cooper Mason announces that this proposal is being gone into, but as yet a successful conclusion has not been reached.



This Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine Free—

to the farmer who suggests the greatest number of practical uses for it on his farm—or any other farm.

IT will pump water, saw wood, make electricity, grind feed, cut ensilage, shell corn, pull stumps, run a churn and separator and washing machine and operate a spray-pump.

What else will it do? The engine is offered as a prize for the most complete answer.

This contest is open to every farmer in Canada. You do not have to own an engine, or to buy anything from us, to enter it. There is no entry fee or other condition. All you have to do is to tell us what you could do with the engine if you had it on your farm.

We're writing a book—"Uses For a Farm Engine."

Its purpose is to show how our engines can be used to save labor and increase profits. We will do this by describing as many practicable uses as possible. We know already of many different uses for the engine, but we feel sure that you can tell us of others. So we're asking you to help us get information for the book.

We'll give this engine to the farmer who gives us the greatest number of practical suggestions.

Mr. C. B. Allardyce, Editor of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," will act as judge and award the prize.

Now think what you would do with the engine if you had it on your farm. Think of every possible way in which you could use it to do work that now takes the time of expensive hired help. Think how it could make your wife's work easier. Then sit down and write us.

We have listed above, some of the uses we know about. You ought to be able to think of many others.

As soon as all replies to this advertisement are received, we'll go ahead with the book, and will send one of the first

copies to every farmer who enters the contest.

Your answer must be mailed not later than Dec. 15, when the contest closes. The engine will be shipped to the winner as soon as possible thereafter, so that he will have it in time to use all winter.

Do not bother about the form of your answer—we want ideas, and practical suggestions, not pretty writing.

When your letter is written, cut out the numbered seal in the corner of this advertisement and pin it to your answer.

Address—Farm Engine Booklet Editor

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

444 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Remember the Contest Closes December Fifteenth



The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time.

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This half page announcement will appear from time to time in

The Guide during the next three weeks and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

How Will You Answer? These Eight Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?

2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?

3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?

NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.

4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?

5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?

7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service owned and operated by the public?

8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

Regulations

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.

2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."

3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.

4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.

5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.

6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The

Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.

8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.

9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.



One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made big enough for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad smiling face and big, honest hands tell the right time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock to wake you up for \$1 or \$1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth two dollars more than that since he wakes you on time and never fails to tell the right time all day long as well as all the night? You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man

can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every other half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him Christmas for some friend or relative.

He is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers—the price is \$3.00 anywhere. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his designers, Watchdog, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you attractively boxed and duty charges paid.

Of Much Interest to the Alberta and Western Saskatchewan Grain Growers

We find that a company has been formed in British Columbia calling themselves the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Ltd." Our name seems to be very popular with new firms starting out in the West, as this is the second occasion we have had this year to draw attention to a name which had been chosen similar to our own, and, on account of this name being confused with the name of our Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, these people have been getting business on this understanding. We, therefore, want the farmers who are interested to take special note of the fact that the "Grain Growers' British Columbia Agency, Limited" is not connected with our Company, either financially or any other way.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

Portraits of Politicians

Sir Edward Grey
British Foreign Minister

There are men of whom you say when first seen that they are both thinkers and men of action. You would have said that of Sir Edward Grey, and you would have been wrong. Man of action he has never been, in the sense which made Palmerston and Bismarck men of action before and above all. It may not be quite fair to try anybody by those high standards, but how otherwise are you to take a man's measure? Young as Sir Edward Grey then was, and holding only a subordinate post in the Foreign Office, you nevertheless felt that he was in his right place. The first business of a diplomatist is not to make war but to avoid war. To keep the peace is the test of his capacity. He was obviously a man who brooded over the problems presented to him. Deep on his front engraven, deliberation sat. The group of people in the smoking room were talking, as is the

habit of groups in smoking rooms. Sir Edward stood on the hearth rug listening, reflecting, weighing opinions and characters. Now and then his eye wandered to Mr. Waldo Story's marble bas-reliefs of Greek goddesses which line the four walls. A winged Victory looked down from the prow of the marble ship above the chimney-piece. But I take it not victory nor the means of victory, but the means whereby alike victory and defeat might be escaped, were what filled his mind. None of all this would he have told you. He was a man who had ever the rare power of keeping his thoughts to himself; as if they matured better in his own brain than by contact with the thoughts of others. It seemed then, and it has seemed ever since, that he had something of the Sphinx in him. Sympathetic as he was, he stood aloof. He has stood so ever since.—Geo. W. Smalley.

Secret Securities

No one will dispute the need of the farmer of the West of greater facilities of credit. Subject as he is to great risks, he must in times of crop failure, depend upon credit to carry him over to next harvest. It is clear, too, that the net result of the debauch of land speculation is that the land which was to pass to the cultivator of the soil as free grant or for a nominal price, is being put in his possession at prices varying from fifteen to sixty dollars an acre. His means, therefore, tend to be exhausted in land purchase and he is left with little for cultivation and wealth production.

But it is not clear that relief will be afforded by extending, as some propose, the warehousing clauses of the Bank Act to standing grain or grain in the farmers' bins. The effect of that would be, as Mr. Blake pointed out in 1890, to destroy the farmer's credit because no one, not even the banks, could know whether the farmer had given a secret conveyance of his grain under these clauses of the Bank Act. As the law is now he enjoys the credit of his visible possessions, and while these remain in his possession he must, in case of sale or pledge, make a bill of sale or chattel mortgage, which the law for the protection of innocent persons, requires to be registered in a public office.

Instead of extending the application of the warehousing clauses of the Bank Act it ought to be greatly restricted. It is an intolerable injustice to the creditor, who extends credit to a manufacturer or merchant on the strength of his visible possessions, to encounter a bank at the end claiming an unregistered and secret security. Of similar effect is the class of securities of companies known as floating bonds or debentures, which under a judicial decision of dubious legality, are not required to be registered. These come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and ought to be promptly forbidden by an amendment of the Bills of Sale Act. There is good reason to believe that these privileges of secrecy have restricted the credit of merchants and manufacturers.

The strongest objection to these clauses is that they lead to dangerous banking. They tend to induce banks to fix their capital unduly in loans to manufacturers and to limit the amount of liquid capital available for general use. Manufacturing is unduly stimulated at the expense of other industries. The banks tend to become, in fact, the owners of factory enterprises. An obvious result of that, of the greatest public importance, of which there is striking testimony, is that the banks may be led to enter politics to maintain tariff privileges for the benefit of the enterprises in which their capital is fixed.—Toronto Sun.

PATENT MEDICINE FAKERY

One of the most effective exhibits of patent medicine fakery made at the Congress of Hygiene in Washington is an exposure of a nerve food which is simply cottage cheese with a little sodium glyce-ro-phosphate added. The advertisement claims "over 700 per cent. more tissue building, life-sustaining nourishment than wheat flour." But the experts showed that more than a dollar's worth of the stuff can be made from ten cents' worth of skimmed milk, and that five cents' worth of wheat flour is more than an equivalent in "tissue-building, life-giving nourishment." Another medicine, this time an eye wash, mainly borax, costs five cents a gallon and sells at \$1.28 a gallon. Colonel Mulberry Sellers was quite right when he said: "There's millions in it," though some one else gets the millions. In this case, however, the medicine is harmless and for a simple inflammation soothing, the victim has nothing worse to complain of than paying a trifle for what costs practically nothing. It is quite different with medicines that are habitually swallowed and which may have a positively injurious effect. The grimmest of the exhibits shows testimonials from five consumptives "cured" by a patent medicine, and under each glowing tribute the date on which the patient died of consumption.—Springfield Republican.

One Tractor-Day Equals One Team-Month

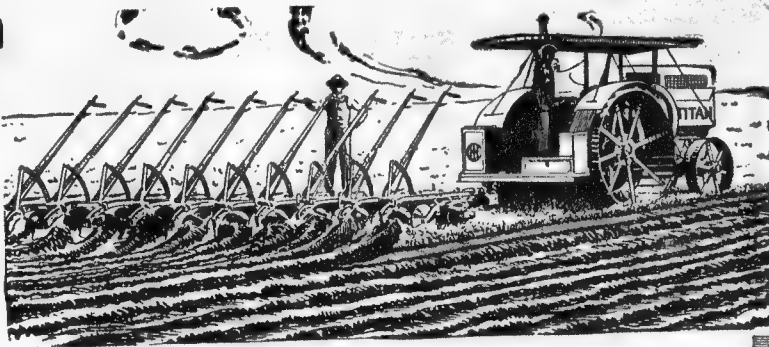
AN I H C tractor saves time, and time is money. As an illustration, a 45-horse power Titan or Mogul drawing an engine gang turns as much ground in one hour as could be turned with a walking plow in a day. If necessary, a tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, doing almost a month's work for a team and walking plow.

An I H C tractor saves money. If your seed bed must be prepared at a certain date to insure a profitable harvest, the tractor way is the cheapest way to plow, harrow, and pack it. To hire extra teams and help to accomplish the same amount of work in the same time would cost far more than doing the work with a tractor. Furthermore, this saving holds as true of the harvest time as of planting, and on a small farm as well as on a great bonanza ranch. There are few farm machines that save as much time and money as a reliable

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Nor is this all. An I H C tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that I H C tractors save.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and



small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. They furnish power for pumping, sawing, grinding, running the cream separator, feed grinder, or any other farm machine to which power can be profitably applied. They do satisfactory work in mill, shop and factory. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



WINCHESTER

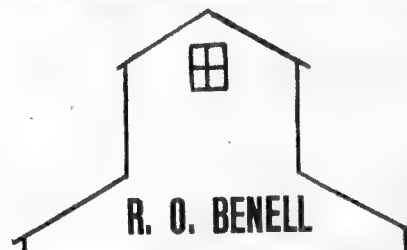


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The lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. It weighs only 5½ pounds, yet, all metal parts being made throughout of Nickel Steel, it has wonderful strength. In grace of outline and refinement of detail and finish, it is unapproached by repeating guns of other makes. It is exceedingly simple to load, unload and take down, and shoots with the strength and accuracy for which Winchester guns are noted.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for handsome, illustrated circular describing it.

A 20 GAUGE GUN FROM BUTT TO MUZZLE.



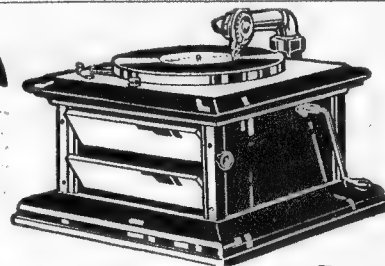
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No "hornless talking machine" of any make so far offered at anything like this price, has the Columbia features of the continuous tone-chamber, the improved Columbia reproducer, the Columbia tapered tone-arm, the tone-control shutters, the faultless and noiseless Columbia motor, nor the musical tone-quality that those Columbia features unite to produce.

The Columbia hornless Graphophone "Eclipse" is 15½ in. square, beautifully quartered oak; plays any disc record—all the recorded voices of the world's great artists without exception are at your command. Certainly price need no longer deprive you of the endless enjoyment that only a Columbia can bring. The "Eclipse" can be supplied in Mahogany Cabinet at \$32.50.

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The Columbia has no old fashioned sharp sapphire point to wear out your records.

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Absolutely the best, perfect reproduction, longest wear, will play on any make of disc machine. Insist on having them. 30,000 records always in stock. Double side records, two different selections, 85 cents. Specially imported English, Irish, Scotch records. All your old favorite songs. Complete lists sent free. Get the Special Columbia Demonstration Record, it will only cost you 10 cents. It is a most perfect record—a speaking and singing catalogue. Important: always use our perfect needles,—do not wear the records.

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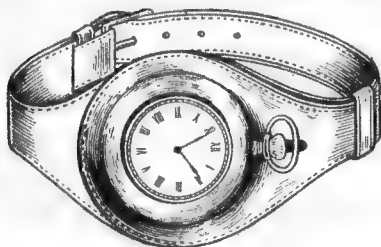
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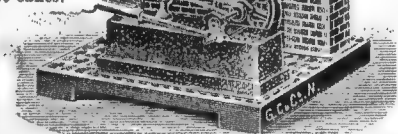


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FOR SELLING DAINTY CHRIST-
MAS POST CARDS at 6 for 10c.
This handsome Ladies Solid Silver Watch,
7 Jewel movements, French enameled dial, Gold
Hands, beautifully engraved case, stem wind and
set. Given Free for selling only \$5.00 worth of
Christmas and New Year Post Cards at 6 for ten
cents. Our cards are all highly colored, and
beautifully glazed, and would be cheap at 6 cents
each. Send now for Cards, and when sold, send
us the \$5.00 and we will send Watch all charges
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Block, Winnipeg.

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FREE

This fine Horizontal Steam Engine
given free, to any boy selling \$4.00
worth of our beautiful glazed Christ-
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6 for ten cents.
Boys! here is a
great opportunity
to get a high
grade working
Steam Engine
for very little
trouble, as our
cards sell like
hot cakes.



Don't delay but write now for Cards, and when sold,
send us the money, and we will immediately
send the Steam Engine exactly like the picture
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MAXWELL'S JEWEL FOOD-CUTTER

is a daily necessity in every home.
You are always cutting up meats
and vegetables for stews, etc.

A knife is awkward and dangerous
—a chopping bowl is cumbersome.
"MAXWELL'S JEWEL" cuts
everything as you wish—fine, medium
or coarse because it has five cutting
plates.

Easily cleaned—easily worked—
very strong, dur-
able and hand-
somerly finished.

Insist on your
dealer supplying
the "Jewel" because
this is the only
food cutter made
in Canada —
and is su-
perior to
anything
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403 Union Bank Bldg.
Winnipeg.



Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

COUNTRY WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Still harping on the same old question
you see, but it's really the only way to get
anywhere. So I must ask you again if
you think a department of this kind would
be useful to you and explain its purposes.

During the summer when our corre-
spondence was just beginning to grow we
had space to print the letters as they came
in, but now that winter is coming on
and our correspondents have more leisure
to write, we won't be able to promise
that letters will get into print inside of
several weeks, so that if one of our cor-
respondents wrote to say that she had
butter or fowl to sell or wanted help or
had any other need, the word might not
reach our readers for several weeks.

So we have been thinking of starting
a Country Woman's Exchange, where
for a moderate sum a woman could make
an announcement of any kind she pleased
and be sure that the word would reach
The Guide's readers in the shortest
possible time.

Just write and tell me whether or not
you like the idea and whether you could
use it personally.

Don't be afraid to criticize it unfavor-
ably, for we thrive on opposition and
any project that won't bear looking at
from all sides ought to die a natural
death.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

Address all correspondence to Francis
Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

REGARDLESS OF CRITICISM

Dear Miss Beynon:—The recent letter
of "Bluebell" regarding the cruelty of
woman to woman prompts me to raise
my pen in defence of the ideals she held
to when first married. They are the
right ideals. It is absolutely impossible
for an expectant mother to realize how
much she may influence her unborn child,
and it is wrong that she should feel that
she must stay indoors, and go abroad
only under cover of darkness. At no
other time does she need outdoor air so
much, change of sight, and change of
company. Even if she just goes across
the road, or over the first little rise in
the landscape. I have proved pre-natal
influence twice—my children are already
showing in their temperaments the differ-
ent environments of their mother before
their birth. I know full well that women
are cruel—oh so cruel—and even posi-
tively nasty.

Personally I never, never opened my
mouth on the subject to anyone, and when
they broached the subject in a manner
that hurt the over-sensitive temperament
accompanying the condition, I just bit
my tongue and said nothing. We must
educate our daughters, our little daughters,
to be loving in thought, speech and action,
towards every expectant mother no matter
whether she is the wife of some foreign
homesteader or the wife of the mayor of
the town. Women who are so cruel
spoken on this subject do not realize their
ignorance nor their cruelty, and we must
use every endeavor that the succeeding
generation of women is kinder than the
last.

And afterwards, take the children to
church. Every day that weather permits.
If it is necessary take them out and ad-
minister a little correction if they get
too noisy. It does even a stirring child
good to have to be quiet for an hour once
a week. Children actually enjoy the
service, but an hour is long enough. I
have had to take mine out and bring them
in again, but they have learned that
quietness must prevail in church, babies
from two months old can be good in
church. Leave them alone, that is don't
turn them often unnecessarily out of
nervousness. Ministers are rarely dis-
turbed by any child and are almost
always sincerely glad to see them, and
we know that Our Father is pleased.
"Bluebell," keep up heart, stick to your
first ideals and be above the taunts of
others. It is possible to be so, all the time
maintaining the most modest demeanor
and outward appearance. This is already
too long, and not very sensibly written,
but the subject is one on which I feel
strongly.

CHARITY.

ADVICE FOR PAUL

Dear Miss Beynon:—Did our friend
Paul get a cure for her baby's colic?
One of my boys used to be subject to
colic. In a slight attack a little warm
water and sugar would help. If more
severe a drop or two of essence of pep-
permint on sugar and a little hot water,
let baby sip it from the spoon. Do not
give too strong or too quickly, it might
strangle baby. My boy used to like it
and look for more. After giving baby
peppermint rest the little stomach on
your shoulder, tap baby slightly on the
back. If it is wind colic that will
nearly always give relief.

I know Bluebell is right, and when I
meet anyone who is likely to criticize
on that subject I give them a good,
plain talk, they can like or lump it.
As for the young people, perhaps their
own mother is to blame for not making
them wise on many subjects.

If mothers would confide in their girls
I don't think so many girls would be
so easily led astray. It was a neighbor
that gave me some good long talks when
I was just in my teens, and I have often
thanked her for her good, plain advice.
I told my mother things that I had
heard. She was simply shocked, but I
was left motherless and fatherless long
before I was out of my teens, and that
neighbor's advice was a comfort to
me many times. Why will mothers be
so mock modest when they could pre-
pare the ones they love so dearly for
temptations they are likely to meet
with in this world of ours? I hope
these good, commonsense letters of
yours will wake a few of them up to
their responsibility.

I must close, with best wishes for your
success.

MOTHER OF BABE.

The latest gospel in the world is
know thy work and do it—Carlyle.



FASHIONABLE MODELS

7303—Square Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With
Low Neck and without Lining or with High Neck
and Lining and Undersleeves. 1 yard 36 with
3 yards of banding to trim as shown in front view,
1 1/4 yards 18 inches wide for yoke and undersleeves
and 1 yard of silk for bands as shown in back view,
for medium size.
7488—Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16
and 18 years. With Set-In Sleeves, with or with-
out Eyelets and Lacing. 1 1/4 yard 36, 1 1/4 yards
of braid, 2 yards of cord for lacing, for 16 year size.
7463—Tucked Kimono Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With
or without Guimpe Lining. 1 1/4 yards 36 with
1 yard 18 for collar, 1/4 yard 18 for yoke and under-
sleeves, for medium size.
7344—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With
High or Natural Waist Line, with or without
Circular Ruffles. 2 1/2 yards of material 36 for
plain skirt with 2 yards 36 for ruffles, for medium
size.
7367—Two-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to
30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line,
with Inverted Plaits at the Sides. 2 1/2 yards of
material 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 yards 36 for
foundation.
7471—Four-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, for
Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With
High or Natural Waist Line. 3 1/4 yards 36, for
upper portion, 1/4 yard 36 for lower portion, for
16 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address
by the Fashion Department of this paper, on
receipt of ten cents for each.

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You can decorate your own home and den with your rare and
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N.W. School of Taxidermy, 5218 Winwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



Where You Enter- tain Your Guests

Home is not for its inmates alone, but
even if it were, it should be as attractive
and artistic as possible. Therefore the
decorating of the Dining Room should re-
ceive the careful and serious consideration
of the home-maker.

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"Smooth as Silk—Hard as Stone"

Enables the home-maker to produce artis-
tic and permanent effects never before
possible. It is the new finish for plaster
and metal walls and ceilings. Fine for
refinishing burlap. Silkstone is durable
and sanitary—is not affected by steam or
moisture—may be thoroughly cleaned
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

Now I like these stories better. I believe indeed that they are going to be the best yet. It does seem as if our young people write better on nature subjects than on any others.

The only possible fault I have to find with them is that I have not received nearly enough. I would like a great stack of stories, so high that I could scarcely see over the top. Will you see that I get them?

The subject under consideration is Getting Ready for Winter and you are supposed to tell how some bird or animal or plant gets ready for winter. Tell me about the one you know best.

Already a goodly number of bright boys and girls have sent me stories which show that they have not been going about with their eyes shut; but I am terribly greedy for stories and want more.

I will print all the and give prizes to the three that are very finest. These prizes will be, as always, books, real good rollicking story books that young people like to read.

Do you know how I choose them? I take a list of the names and ages of the prize winners and go to the book store with it. Then I try to think just what kind of books boys and girls of those ages read, and choose the very best I can find. I hope our young people get half as much pleasure out of reading them as I do out of the choosing.

Be sure and get your story in by November 30. Also get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

I was going to take dinner to three men in the harvest field and was to drive a buckskin bronco. I started out and was all right until I came to a slough of water. There was a man hiding in the tall grass to shoot some ducks and just as I was to pass him he shot and the horse jumped and turned so sharp that he upset the buggy. The horse started for home. He broke the back wheel and dragged the buggy on the ground all the way home. I hurt my arm some. When mother saw the horse coming home alone she almost fainted. The men in the field saw the horse run away, and I was lying on the ground. They came and took me home; mother was glad to see that I was alright only my hand was hurt a little. The men had dinner at home that day.

I will now close, hoping to become a member of your interesting club.

SELMA WAGNILD.

Age 12.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

My most unlucky day was one day, two years ago, on the fourth of July. That was before I came to Canada to live. The first of my disappointments was not to be allowed to leave the yard. The year before there had been several accidents so mother was a little afraid for we were small. We had never had more than fire-crackers so we did not mind that. I had burned myself several times before dinner and had one explode in my face. Shortly after dinner, a neighbor girl (about 2 years old) broke my very best doll. Although I was eleven years old, and most people thought I was too old for dolls, I thought a great deal of them. About four o'clock we had only one fire-cracker left and my sister said that she would light it. She held it up in a clothes pin and my brother and I ran out on the cellar door (one half of which was open). If enough had not happened before, it happened then.

My sister held the fire-cracker out toward us and we both backed up. I felt my foot go off and grabbed my brother and as he was unable to brace himself we both fell. I happened to land on the bottom, he on top of me. I had the breath knocked out of me so that I was unable to get up for a minute, while my brother was already up sitting on the ground.

When I got up I found blood running from my head to the hem of my dress.

I had fallen on some fruit jars and smashed them to bits. We had fallen about seven feet on a hard cement floor. My brother said, "Well, one thing about it, I am glad she didn't fall on me for I would have been mashed flat." My brother was not hurt, only badly scared, and I have a scar on the back of my head even now where the hair never grows. After we had our bruises and cuts bound up we went out to see the fireworks. And this ended my most unlucky day.

ROSEMARY SCHILL.

Age 13 years.

MY UNLUCKY DAY

On the morning of that particular day I awoke with a terrible toothache. After dressing I did my usual morning chores and returned to the house for breakfast.

I ate my breakfast, which indeed was not much for my tooth ached very much. I finished my breakfast with a cup of cold milk. No sooner had I taken the first mouthful than my tooth gave a throb of pain which gave me such a surprise that I dropped the cup which fell, breaking, and spilling the milk on the table.

After breakfast I, acting upon the advice of my father, hitched a horse to a buggy and drove off to see the dentist.

After waiting a while I was admitted to the dental parlor and the dentist examined my tooth which he decided was to be pulled. Accordingly, he got a pair of forceps and then painted around my tooth with something to deaden the pain. Then he told me to hold on to the chair and then, after trying twice, he succeeded in getting the forceps on my tooth. He gave a jerk, which was not as hard as I expected, and then an expression of disgust. He had taken the crown off my tooth. Then he got a probe and probed for the roots.

Meanwhile I suffered great pain and at last, just as I was looking for a way of escape, I felt a sharp, quick pain and heard the dentist say, "It's all over."

I then asked his charge and he, wrinkling up his face and looking cross-eyed out the window, said, "Twas a hard one, I charge extra for such." Then I paid him one and one half times the regular price and left the dental parlor.

I got my horse and drove off toward home. I had not gone a mile when a fluttering piece of paper scared my horse which shied violently, breaking one shaft and then starting off at full speed.

The shaft was not broken off completely but was held by a small bar of iron underneath.

After gaining control of the horse I stopped him and got out and fixed the shaft as best I could. I then drove home, a distance of three miles, and was just in time for dinner.

About one o'clock a thunder shower came up and passed over, but the rain from it was enough to stop haying which was then on.

I could not work when the work could not be done so I went to practice baseball at a neighbor's where our local baseball team meets.

The practising went off nicely till a long fly was knocked. It came toward me and I tried to catch it. However, I did not do so for the ball struck my thumb and sprained it. Then I had to go home because I could not play longer.

Once home I had to attend to my thumb. I started upstairs after some medicine and had got nearly to the top when my foot slipped on a projecting brass-headed carpet tack and I fell down stairs. All I remember of my swift descent was the fact that I bumped my head soon after starting.

I slowly and painfully picked myself up and found my head aching and bruises all over my body. I again started upstairs and got up successfully and attended to my sprained thumb. I am glad to say that no more mishaps befell me that day and that night I was glad to go to bed to get out of harm's way.

GEORGE E. CRIPPS.

Age 14 years.

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes.—F. W. Faber.

50 Second-Hand Organs That Must Be Sold At Once!

This is an opportunity made possible only by the extent of the business done by The House of McLean, and every item in the list will be found fully up to the McLean standard of value-giving.

These organs have all been thoroughly overhauled and are in first-class condition. Many have cost double—some three times—what is now asked for them. The list printed is merely representative of the stock. At certain figures there are several makes or styles, but all are as nearly as possible equal in value. We suggest that in ordering, you state the price you wish to pay and let us choose for you what we believe to be the best instrument still unsold.

Glance Over The List

5	Octave Bell, in walnut case, with 7 stops, at	\$20.00
5	" Dominio, walnut case, 9 stops, grand organ and knee swell	25.00
5	" Thomas, " " 9 " " " " " "	30.00
5	" Uxbridge " " 12 " " " " " "	35.00
5	" Estey " " 9 " " " " " "	40.00
5	" Doherty " " 11 " " " " " "	45.00
5	" Estey " " 11 " " " " " "	50.00
6	" Doherty " " 12 " " " " " "	60.00
6	" Thomas, ebony case, 12 " " " " " "	65.00
6	" Stopless Doherty, in beautiful walnut case, grand organ and knee-swell	70.00
6	" Bell, 11 stops, grand organ and knee-swell	75.00
6	" Thomas, 11 " " " " " " "	80.00
6	" Practically new piano-case Dominio, 11 stops, grand organ and knee-swell, beautiful walnut finish	95.00
7	" Dominio, same as above	100.00

Stool included with each Organ

These bargains are for our mail-order customers. To take full advantage of them, order at once. Besides the above, we have, as usual, a complete line of Second-hand Pianos. We are sole agents for the famous Heintzman and Co. Piano.



Winnipeg's Greatest Piano House

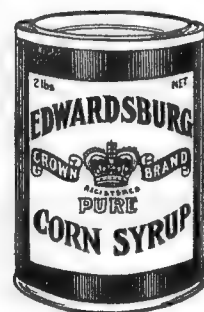
Portage Ave. and Hargrave St.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

J. W. KELLY
J. REDMOND
W. J. ROSS
Sole Owners

MAIL THIS ENQUIRY G.G.
J. J. H. McLEAN & CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg
Dear Sirs,—Kindly send particulars of all Organs around \$ _____ in price, and your easy-payment plan for same.
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ DO IT NOW

Keep Your Children Healthy



During the cold weather by giving them plenty of

Crown Brand Corn Syrup

That nourishing, heat-producing food with the delicious flavor.

Crown Brand is the ideal table syrup,—clear as strained honey, and absolutely pure.

It adds immeasurably to the enjoyment of Griddle or Buckwheat Cakes, Biscuits, etc.

Children love Crown Brand,—it satisfies that craving for sweets; and they can eat all they want of it because it is so easily digested.

NEXT TIME TRY CROWN BRAND.

Your grocer has it

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

Country Girl's Ideas

When we approach nearer to the angels we may feel just as grateful for the Christmas gift that has to be stored away until our next moving in the bottom of our trunk as we do for the one that fills a long-felt need. But at present, being very human, most of us don't.

I think sometimes that it is enough to make our guardian angels weep to see each year's sinful squandering of money on gifts that have no relation whatever to the recipient. I fancy they must say to themselves: "Why will they do it year after year and never learn by experience?"

And still we go on, giving bedroom slippers to the woman who has enough pairs already to last out her natural lifetime and withholding them from the woman who goes pattering about on cold oilcloth with bare feet. We give little fancy work aprons to the woman who never does a stitch of embroidery and give the "best seller" to the dainty little person who never sits down without a bit of needlework in her hands and who regrets that somehow she never gets time to read.

It isn't the costliness of the gift that counts, but the fitness of it. It is a good plan to make a note of it when your friends express a wish. You will be surprised at the simple little things that people are doing without. You will find probably that some housewife has always wanted a set of muffin rings or a pot scraper or some other inexpensive piece of kitchen furniture and has never got around to buying it. Every time she uses it she will bless you.

Another fault I think with our Christmas giving is to buy things that we think our friends ought to like. Now, it seems to me that at Christmas time at least we might relax our sense of responsibility and buy even ugly things for those to whom we think they will give pleasure. Suppose that an impossibly colored cat holding a match receiver does offend our sense of taste but we know someone who glories in just such novelties, might it not be excusable if under pressure of the Christmas spirit we departed from our own high standard temporarily?

Then again, with elderly people we have our own conception of what they ought to wear and to enjoy and so we restrict our gifts to the things that are proper for them. Most of them submit meekly to the general opinion in this regard, but occasionally some rebellious old lady with a spirit far less careworn than that of her granddaughter who has turned eighteen, breaks through all conventions and declines to array herself in sober colors. She doesn't feel sober and she balks at pretending she does. If she is a poor woman the

neighbors are scandalized, and her family "find her a great trial." If prosperity has smiled upon her the neighbors call her eccentric and the relatives are very sweet about it, declaring that it is "just her way."

But it is my opinion that most old women pine in silence for frivolities that they would blush to mention to their straight-laced daughters and nieces and granddaughters.

As they do this pining in silence, however, they are apt to get another wind-fall this year of bedroom slippers and padded dressing gowns and mufflers. I don't suppose anyone will think of giving the elderly mother with a pretty foot a dainty pair of black velvet or black suede pumps to adorn her graceful pedal extremities. There are some old ladies with beautiful round full necks who would set off one of the new collars parting in front but, bless you, I don't believe their families will dream of letting mother or aunty run to such lengths of gaiety.

In reading matter, too, though they are supposed to like only heavy and serious works on theology, many of these old folk revel in a good interesting love tale. Try them with one anyway and see what happens.

And now to point a moral and adorn a tale, I want to point out that we spend too much money and not enough time and thought upon our gift selection.

When people live at a distance it is very difficult to know what to send them, and so I might lay down a parody of a whist rule. When you are in doubt send handkerchiefs. One can never have too many, and every civilized person uses them.

When they live near or in the same house with you study their tastes and wants carefully until you find a need that your means will enable you to fill. Don't leave all your Christmas planning until the last minute and then have to decide in a rush what will do for this or that one.

Having made a suitable choice take care, no matter how expensive the gift, to have the price removed and to wrap it up attractively in holiday colors.

I remember one present that came to our home with the funniest, quaintest little letter from the sender, and I don't know to this day which was more appreciated the note or the present. At any rate, the evident trouble this friend had taken in composing and sealing the note doubled the value of the gift in our eyes.

It is these little attentions to detail that make Christmas, Christmas—the thought, the kindness and goodwill that goes with your holiday reminders are the only real manifestations of the Christmas spirit.

The Country Girl

Woman and Labor

By OLIVE SCHREINER

Postpaid
\$1.25

Order it from the

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A Book in a thousand. It sets forth so brilliantly and convincingly the reasons for the general unrest among women that no intelligent man or woman can afford to miss reading it. The London Daily News says in unstinted praise of it:

"It is one of those books which are sunrises, and give us spacious and natural horizons. Like Mazzini's essays, it is logic touched with emotion, politics on fire. One may begin to doubt the cause of woman's rights when the opponents of sex equality produce an equally glowing, earnest and prophetic book."

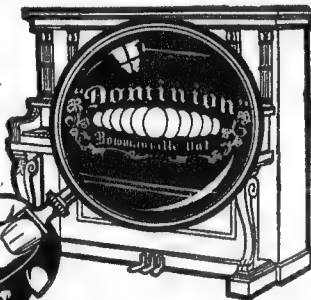
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CO. LTD.**

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING

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Wonderful Structural Strength

Many
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Is the Secret of the remarkable durability of the "Dominion's" Sweet Tone

Causing it to enjoy a popularity in foreign countries accorded no other Canadian piano. More than that, it has been

The Favorite in Canada for over 40 years

A Tone that Time does not Impair

A piano of which that can be truthfully said, as in the case of the "Dominion," in this trying climate of ours must have sterling and unique qualities of construction. The remarkable METAL arched plate frame in

DOMINION PIANOS

along with many other exclusive mechanical betterments, give it a tone strong, sweet, rich and sonorous and at the same time as enduring as the wood and iron of the instrument itself. Musicians have only to hear it to fall in love with it.

At a Saving of \$100 or more

Comes your "Dominion" to you because we resolutely cut out the usual heavy burden of selling expense and deal direct from the factory on easy terms where not represented. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms

GEO. H. RIFE,
WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE,
362 Sixth St., Brandon.



The Dominion Organ & Piano Co. Limited,

Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos,

BOWMANVILLE

CANADA.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

This little booklet will give the farmer information on the methods employed in Germany, Australia and New Zealand to secure money for farmers' use at 4½ and 5 per cent. Credit for farmers in the Canadian West can be secured for 5 per cent. also. This booklet tells how.

PRICE 10 CENTS, POST PAID

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

PEN-ANGLE UNDERWEAR

THAT is the name, and below is the trademark, you are to look for next time you buy underwear.

Your size in any garment with that trademark will fit perfectly, will outwear ordinary underwear, will not shrink. Yet you pay nothing extra for this extra value; and you get our Guarantee of "money back if you can fairly claim it."

Made at Paris in Canada, by PENMANS Limited.



Railways and the Sample Market

C.P.R. Officials Say They Cannot Provide Necessary Facilities

The railway companies are opposed to the establishment of a sample market for grain. This was made plain at a session of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners held at Winnipeg on November 11 and 12. The Board had before it the question of what it would be necessary for the railways to do, and what regulations would have to be made in order to prepare for the handling of grain under sample market conditions when the law establishing sample markets at Winnipeg and Fort William comes into force in September, 1913. As Chairman Drayton pointed out, however, it is not a question of whether or not the railways are in favor of a sample market. The establishment of sample markets has been decided upon by Parliament and the Government, and it consequently only remains for all concerned, including the railways, to make the necessary preparations.

The members of the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners were present at the inquiry, and Professor Magill, chairman of that body, opened the discussion. Professor Magill said there were a number of preparations which had to be made by the Grain Commission, the terminal elevators, the Grain Exchange and the Railways. The railways would probably need increased yard accommodation at Fort William and Winnipeg, and would have to make arrangements to hold cars at either Winnipeg or Fort William for 24 hours after arrival waiting instructions as to destination. It was probable, he said, that arrangements would be made to take samples at points west of Winnipeg, and these could then be forwarded by express and many of the cars sold before the grain arrived, which would prevent a great deal of delay.

Predicted a Breakdown
Grant Hall, assistant general manager

of the C.P.R., when asked by Chairman Drayton what preparations his road was making, said he could not undertake to provide the accommodation required by next fall. The C.P.R. was handling from 700 to 800 cars a day at present, and if they had to hold these for 24 hours and also over Sundays and holidays there would be a weekly tie up and a complete breakdown when a holiday came on a Monday.

The chairman asked if the C.P.R. had not new yards which would have double the capacity of those in use at present, and Mr. Hall said it was contemplated that the new yards would have that capacity when completed, but it was expected that this accommodation would be required by the ordinary growth of traffic without the sample market.

W. B. Lanigan, assistant general freight manager of the C.P.R., said his company had no desire to say that a man should not have the privilege of selling his grain on a sample market or in any other way, but he must point out that if a sample market was established under conditions that caused delay in transportation, it would mean that very much less grain would reach the lake front before the close of navigation. To provide the necessary facilities by next fall would take more men and material than they could get, and if the sample market was established he was confident that it would result in the worst grain blockade and congestion of traffic that had ever been seen in the West.

A. S. Bond, solicitor for the C.P.R., maintained that in spite of the Grain Act and the proclamation bringing the sample market clauses into effect it was still open to the grain commission to establish sample markets or not as they chose.

Mr. Langley's Views

Hon. George Langley, of Regina, said he did not think the question should be discussed entirely from the point of view of the railways, because if that was done they would never have a sample market. The sample market would be of great advantage to the farmer in enabling him to secure the full value of his grain, but it was not anticipated that the whole of the grain crop of the West would be handled by the sample market. Certain cars of grain which were just below the line and consequently went into the lower grade, and grain which had good milling qualities but nevertheless had to be placed in a low grade under the grading system, would be particularly suitable for sale on the sample market, and he suggested that the inspectors should be required to designate such cars as suitable to be exhibited on the sample market. The remainder could be sold on grade as at present, and only one-fifth or one-quarter of the cars would have to be held.

Andrew Kelly, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said that body would be ready for the sample market when it was established, plans being already under way to provide the necessary additional accommodation. He believed that a sample market was the only means by which the producer could obtain the full value of his grain, and there would also be a great advantage to millers in being able to select the cars that suited their requirements. He predicted that the sample market would result in a large increase of flour milling in Winnipeg.

Conference Held

The chairman said the railways must understand that a sample market, to be opened on September 1, 1913, had already been established by law, and it was for them to make the necessary arrangements to handle the traffic. They seemed to be seized of all the difficulties in the way, and he thought they should be able to give some indication as to how they proposed to overcome those difficulties. He suggested that a conference should be held between the representatives of the railways, the members of the Grain Commission and the operating expert of the Railway Commission, and that the matter should be brought up again next day.

A conference was accordingly held,

Sell Your Grain Before the Close of Navigation

That is the grain you have ahead at terminals. Navigation on the Great Lakes will officially close on Nov. 30. While navigation may be extended a few days, the higher freight and insurance rate will mean reduced prices to the producer. We would advise all those who have grain now in store to sell same at once, as there is little prospect of improved prices till well on towards spring. Now is the time you need efficient selling and the last eighth out of your grain.

In the crush in the trade just "before the close," our superior service will insure your shipment good attention. Get in touch with us about markets.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

A. M. BLACKBURN D. K. MILLS

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Main 46 Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

LICENSED

BONDED

TRAPPERS

Grain Growers, do not forget that at this time of the year the grain harvest is over and now commences another harvest.

The Fur Harvest. Many grain growers in isolated parts of the country make more out of the fur harvest than they do out of the grain harvest. It was the furs that first made Winnipeg and Winnipeg to-day enjoys the prestige of the largest raw fur market in the world.

The Indian Curio Company, of Winnipeg, are helping grain growers to make their fur harvest especially profitable this season by paying the highest cash prices for all kinds of fur.

You should not fail to get our price list. It is one that will wear in your pocket all winter. We pay extra for the skulls, buy elk teeth, everything the fur harvest produces, also give free trapping books to fur shippers. These books are not mere advertising novelties but the best books on trapping published.

INDIAN CURIO CO.

Expert Scientific Taxidermists and Buyers of Raw Furs

549 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg



MANY LARGE FARMERS

have written us expressing their appreciation of the many valuable suggestions given in our "NEW 1912 EDITION OF DATA FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS." Have you received one? If not, ask us to mail one to you. We are sure you will find it of value.

Our "DAILY MARKET BULLETIN" is growing more popular every day. You should receive one to keep you in touch with the market when you are shipping. We will be glad to send one on request.

All cars consigned to us will be given the best possible attention. Highest grades and prices obtainable are always received by our experts in charge. Liberal advances, if requested, are made on receipt of bills of lading.

We would like to hear from you today.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY.

TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

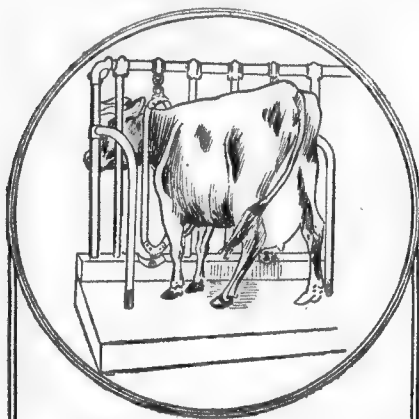
but on the following day Professor Magill reported that little progress had been made, and the matter was adjourned to a future sitting of the Railway Commission. The representatives

of the C.N.R. took no part in the discussion before the Railway Commission, but it is understood that at the conference they took the same position as the C.P.R. in the matter.

A Cup of Hot BOVRIL

nourishes, invigorates and strengthens as nothing else can do.

F-11-12



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

LOUDEN'S

Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY.

Our book, "Perfect Barn Equipment," and the service of our architectural department, are free.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
511 Maria Ave. - WINNIPEG

Farmers Lose Annually In Western Canada \$40,000.00

by not giving proper attention to the by-products of their animals. They also lose twice as much on those they save simply because they don't look for a proper market for their BEEF HIDES, HORSE HIDES, SHEEP PELTS and other skins. We are now paying 12 cents a pound for Cattle Hides, and up to \$3.00 each for Horse Hides; ship them in to us and get full benefit.

Raw furs our specialty. Write us for our new price list sent free and post paid to any address.

Northwest Hide and Fur Co.
278 Rupert St., Winnipeg

MEET THE MANUFACTURERS

It is to be hoped that the expression of willingness on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, as set forth in Industrial Canada, the official organ of the association, to send representatives to hold a conference with representatives of the Grain Growers for the discussion of the whole question of the British preference, will not be allowed to fall to the ground. A round table conference of that character, held in public could not but have valuable results. It should be held in Winnipeg. —Free Press.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

appeared in the government press which indicate that the ministry proposes to adopt a policy of delay in connection with tariff matters, and that little or nothing will be done to either increase or reduce the existing schedules at the approaching session of the House. In this connection the Ottawa Citizen, an ardent supporter of the government, after stating that the manufacturers have sought many tariff increases says: "It is not likely that the government will announce any important changes this session. The triumph of the Democratic party in the United States is bound to have some effect on the tariff wall between the two countries and should President Wilson decide to knock off a few bricks it is bound to have a beneficial effect on Canadian manufacturers, some of whom are already competing in the markets of the United States."

Here is an admission of the truth of the argument advanced in this letter last week, that a reduction in the American schedules will help the Canadian manufacturers rather than the farmers. Also the candid admission that our manufacturers are "already competing in the markets of the United States." The official instigator of this announcement, whoever he may have been, did not deem it necessary to give even a passing thought to the need of the farmers for wider markets. He was concerned only in the prosperity of the manufacturers. The statement will not be regarded as a hopeful one for those who want a downward revision of the tariff and it suggests that the government is going to grasp at any excuse to relieve it of the necessity of grappling with the tariff question. This semi-official statement is coupled with the definite announcement that the bill to create a permanent tariff commission will be introduced again. If it goes through this time the commission will no doubt pursue the labor of gathering information until the president gives relief to the American consumers and the Canadian manufacturers. By that time let us hope that some one will find the time to give a thought to the Canadian consumers and the producers of natural products.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Objections of the Railways

The question of Reciprocal Demurrage was before the Dominion Railway Commission at its sitting at Winnipeg on November 11, and after a short hearing was adjourned to a later date when the Dominion Grain Commission and the Winnipeg Board of Trade will be heard in the matter. The matter was first brought before the Commission in July last when D. D. Campbell, formerly Dominion Shippers' Agent, applied to the Board for an order establishing Reciprocal Demurrage. Mr. Campbell then asked that the railway company should be required to begin moving a car of grain within twenty-four hours after it was loaded, and move the car thereafter at an average rate of 100 miles a day or pay to the shipper \$1.00 for every day's delay. The railway companies were given sixty days in which to file a reply, and this reply, prepared by the Canadian Freight association, was submitted to the Commission a few days ago. The railway defence comprises a document of eighteen typewritten pages. It is contended in the first place that the proposal of Mr. Campbell cannot properly be called Reciprocal Demurrage. When a shipper is charged demurrage, it is pointed out, he has possession of a car belonging to the railway company which he is using as a warehouse, and he therefore receives something for his money. Under what is called Reciprocal Demurrage the railway companies, on the other hand, would get nothing in return. The charge of \$1.00 per day upon the railway companies for delay in moving cars would simply be a penalty. It was assumed, by the advocates of Reciprocal Demurrage, that such a penalty would result in the railway companies furnishing sufficient cars and other facilities to handle the traffic without delay. This assumption the railways claim to be incorrect. They

Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William," if on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

NOTE—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS.. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT.

of our grain, and also ensuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

We are licensed and bonded.

OUR EXPERIENCE

And the PERSONAL ATTENTION we devote to your business, gets the results you want—TRY US!

Members
Winnipeg Grain
Exchange

THE SMITH GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, Man.

M. K. SMITH
Manager

point out that it is to their interest under present conditions to handle the traffic as expeditiously as possible and that nothing would be accomplished by the imposition of the penalty. Reciprocal Demurrage rules, they point out, have been enacted from time to time in the United States, as for instance, in the States of Texas, Nebraska, Virginia, California, Oregon, Washington, Georgia, Minnesota, Kansas, etc., etc. They are informed, however, that this legislation has made practically no difference in the handling of freight, and that generally speaking Reciprocal Demurrage in the United States is a dead letter. It is admitted by the railways that considerable delay attended the movement of the crop of 1911, but it is pointed out that this was an exceptional year, and they urge that this should not be made the ground of such drastic action as that proposed by Mr. Campbell. Much of the responsibility of the car shortage of last year is placed by the railways upon merchants who have made a practice of holding cars for storage purposes owing to their lack of sufficient warehousing accommodation, and a statement is given showing that during the first six months of 1912 only thirty cars per day were unloaded at the team tracks of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways at Winnipeg, although an average of 157 cars were placed for unloading each day. As a remedy for this misuse of cars the railways submit that an increase in Demurrage charges would be of inestimable benefit to the shipping public generally as it would insure prompt unloading of cars and make them available for loading by other shippers. The railways, it is claimed, are making every effort to keep abreast of the business offered, the Canadian Northern railway having increased the number of cars in use on its lines by 64 per cent. since June, 1910. The Car Distribution clauses of the Canada Grain Act are also attacked by the railways who claim that these provisions result in great waste and delay in car supplies at the time of the year when the most prompt distribution and utmost facility of car movement is vitally essential. Another objection to Reciprocal Demurrage made by the railways is that it would conflict with the law against rebates, making it possible for the railways to carry freight at a lower cost to certain shippers by delaying the movement of their cars.

Mr. Campbell made a statement in reply to the case presented by the railway companies, and the railways were given thirty days in which to file an answer.

Isaac Pitblado and Mr. Carpenter, Secretary of the Shippers' Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, appeared on behalf of that organization and stated that they wished to support Mr. Campbell's application and also to have the principle of Reciprocal Demurrage made to apply to other classes of

freight in addition to grain. The Board of Trade was given leave to join in the application and the matter will come before the Railway Commission again after the answer of the Railways has been received by the Board.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG CATTLE PRICES

For the week ending November 9, the extreme range of prices on the Winnipeg cattle market was \$3.00 to \$6.35. The following are some representative sales recorded:

Winnipeg—	Number	Aver. Wt.	Prices
41 steers and heifers	976		\$3.50
86 "	963		4.00
18 "	1000		4.90
206 "	1104		5.10
40 steers	1200		5.75
101 "	1263		6.35

The Chicago cattle market for two of the corresponding days of that week, Wednesday and Thursday, November 7 and 8, as given in the Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal of November 9 include the following representative sales of Western Rangers, in which class Canadian cattle are included.

Chicago—	Number	Aver. Wt.	Prices
22 cattle	1151		\$7.35
13 "	1346		8.10
6 "	1170		7.30
109 "	1203		7.00
56 "	1030		7.00
16 heifers	704		6.00
6 cattle	1008		6.75
10 "	1170		7.50
15 "	1070		7.25
5 "	1040		7.25
24 "	1145		7.35
16 "	1055		7.50
30 "	1145		7.75
8 "	1114		7.50
16 heifers	704		6.00
43 "	543		5.60

SNAP VERDICT AGAINST ASQUITH

London, Nov. 11.—While the House of Commons was debating the financial provisions of the home rule bill in committee this afternoon, an unexpected vote on an amendment offered by Sir Frederick Banbury, a Unionist member for the city of London, resulted in an opposition victory by a majority of 22.

The Conservatives were jubilant and loudly demanded that the Liberal government resign, which, according to precedents, it should do, if the vote which was 228 to 206, was a genuine test of the government on the measure.

The temporary defeat of the government caused a great political sensation, but did not result in its retirement. The cabinet held a meeting tonight and decided to present a resolution in the House tomorrow which will be practically a demand for a vote of confidence and after some parliamentary red tape, will endeavor to have Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment resubmitted and expunged.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 18, 1912)

Wheat—The close of the poorest week so far this crop from the seller's point of view closes with wheat 2½ cents under a week ago and the spreads between grades wider than they have yet been. Weakness in American Markets with continued lower cables and our heavy daily receipts have been the cause of the continued weakness. In addition to prices breaking as they have, the demand at these lower figures, has for the past three days been very poor and some of the off grades have been absolutely unsaleable. Inspected grain of any grade under 2 Northern has, since Saturday, been unsaleable at anything better than December prices and while there is no possibility of this grain getting down in time for November delivery there is no reason for giving it away on a basis of December prices. The near approach of December will see a continuance of these conditions and consequently it is not likely that it will be possible to sell inspected grain to any advantage. Even if prices between now and the end of the month should not be any better, the demand for cash grain should be better than it has been for the past few days, as there must be large quantities of space to be filled by exporters before the end of the month.

Oats—The demand for all grades of oats has only been fair throughout the week, on some days some of the lower grades being unsaleable. Prices on this grain are also lower and present indications do not point to higher prices in the near future.

Barley—The worst break of the week has come in this grain No. 3 Barley in store selling to-day at 48 cents, where a week ago it was worth 54 cents. The demand throughout the week has not been nearly enough to take care of the offerings and quantities of it have had to be carried over from day to day, because there were no buyers even at lower prices. There has been absolutely no demand for inspected barley or for off grades.

Flax—The receipts of flax have been phenomenal and while the market is a good deal lower than a week ago, it really has done very well in the face of the heavy receipts. While this grain is more uncertain than any other, there seems to be an excellent demand every day at present prices and we do not expect to see any very big break in the near future.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May	No grade wheat, 1 car	.70
Nov. 12	85½	82½	87	No grade wheat, 1 car	.76
Nov. 13	85	81	80	No grade wheat, 1 car	.78
Nov. 14	84	80	85	No grade wheat, 1 car	.78
Nov. 15	83	80	85	No grade wheat, 1 car	.81
Nov. 16	83	80	84	No grade wheat, 1 car	.81
Nov. 18	83	80	85	No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.80
Oats				No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	.79
Nov. 12	35½	32½	35½	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.83
Nov. 13	34	32	35	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.84
Nov. 14	34	32	34	No. 3 corn, 1 car new	.50
Nov. 15	34	32	34	No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.45
Nov. 16	34	31½	34	Sample screenings, 1 car	11.00
Nov. 18	34	31½	34	No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.27
Flax				No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.28
Nov. 12	126	118	123½	No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	.29
Nov. 13	123	116	121	No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.27
Nov. 14	120½	114	118½	No grade oats, 1 car	.27
Nov. 15	121	114	119	No. 3 oats, 1 car	.26
Nov. 16	120½	113½	118	No. 2 rye, 1 car	.58
Nov. 18	121	113½	118½	No. 3 rye, 1 car	.54
MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				Sample barley, 4 cars	.45
(Sample Market, Nov. 16)				Sample barley, 1 car	.58
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	84			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.59
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	84			Sample barley, 1 car	.59
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	84			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.48
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	84			No grade feed barley, 1 car	.44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	83			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	83			No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	82			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 34 cars	84			No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	84			No. 4 barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8,000 bu.	84			Sample barley, 2 cars	.44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	83½			No grade barley, 1 car	.43
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	85			No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.36
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	83½			No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.37
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	82			Note—Owing to lack of space, some of the cash sales have been omitted, but the full range of prices on the various grains and grades are given.	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	82			LIVERPOOL MARKETS	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	80			Liverpool, Nov. 16.—Closing prices on to-day's market were as follows:	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	81			Manitoba No. 1 Nor.	\$1.10½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	80			Manitoba No. 2 Nor.	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	83			Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	80			December	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80			March	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	77			May	1.03½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	79½			Wheat—Market opened easy, ½ to ¾ lower, reflecting decline in America yesterday. Following the opening there was a further decline of ½ to ¾, with the weakness in Buenos Ayres and the return of favorable weather in Argentina. Spot markets generally lower, cargoes more freely offered, and the fact that Russian steamers at	
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	73				
Rejected wheat, 1 car	75½				
Rejected wheat, 1 car	73				
Rejected wheat, 1 car	80				
No grade wheat, 1 car	81				
No grade wheat, 1 car	79½				
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	74				

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 12 to November 18, inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Nov. 12	85½	82½	81	76	..	..	55	35½	34½	34½	34½	33½	54	50	47	..	126	122	100	..
13	84½	82	80½	..	..	..	..	35½	34½	34½	34	33	53	..	..	..	126	122	100	..
14	83½	81	79½	..	..	..	..	34½	..	..	..	..	51½	..	..	..	120½	118	100	..
15	83½	80½	79	..	..	..	..	34½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	83	80	79	..	..	..	..	34½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	83	80	77½	74	..	56	53	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	83	85½	100½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	29c	28c	28c
No. 2 Nor.	80	83	97½	Choice butcher steers and	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	..	No. 1 dairy	26c	25c-26c	24½-25c
No. 3 Nor.	77½	81½	93	heifers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.65	4.90-5.25	Good round lots	24c	23c-24c	22c
No. 4	74	76½	88	Fair to good butcher	4.60-5.00	4.60-5.00	4.35-4.65	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71	75	83	steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.50	Strictly fresh	28c	28c	28c
No. 6	66	61	68½	Best fat cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.60-4.00	Potatoes	35c	35c	60c
Feed	53	55	67½	Medium cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	2.60-3.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	35c	35c
No. 2 C.W.	34	35	42½	Com'n and medium bulls	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	2.60-2.75	Cream for butter-making	32c	30c	30c
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	5.25-6.00	5.00-5.50	Purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32.10	32.10	32.00
No. 3	..	54	66	Heavy calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	..	..	..
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$60	\$60-\$70	\$45-\$55	Live Poultry			
No. 1 N.W.	121	120	..	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$45	\$40-\$50	\$25-\$35	Chickens	15c	15c	12c
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Fowl	10c	10c	9c
November	83½	86½	100½	Choice hogs	\$8.00	8.50-8.75	7.75-8.00	Ducks	14c	14c	12c
December	80½	82½	96½	Heavy sows	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.75-7.50	Geese	10c	10c	10c
May	85½	87½	99½	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.75-5.75	Turkeys	16c	16c	14c
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
November	34	34½	42½	Choice yearlings	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	5.50-6.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$16	\$10
December	31½	32½	39½	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Upland	\$15	\$16	\$9
May	34½	35½	42½					No. 1 Timothy	\$18-20	\$19-21	\$13
Flax Futures											
November	121	125½	188								
December	113½	118½	184								
May	118½	124	..								

Gibraltar are pressed for sale. Canadian offers are liberal and rather pressed for sale and expectations are for liberal world's shipments this week. Just before the close there was some covering by shorts and part of decline was recovered on weakness in stock market and fears of further political disturbance. At the close market was steadier, ½ to ¾ lower than yesterday.

BRITISH LIVESTOCK

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—John Rogers and Co. cable that there was a good demand for cattle at Birkenhead today and a slight advance in prices may be recorded, Irish steers making 11½ to 12½ cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market, steady; beefs, \$5.35 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.30 to \$5.60; western steers, \$5.50 to \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$7.15; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market, slow, weak to 5 cents under yesterday's average; light, \$7.30 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.90; heavy, \$7.30 to 7.95; rough, \$7.30 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6.80; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market, strong; native, \$3.50 to \$4.65; western, \$3.65 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.00; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50, western, \$5.75 to \$7.40.

CANADA AND U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Nov. 14 (Galveston exports not included), aggregate 5,171,894 bushels, against 5,768,725 bushels last week and 3,513,074 bushels this week last year. For the 20 weeks ending Nov. 14 exports are, 55,449,227 bushels, against 61,870,685 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Wheat headed downwards again Saturday. The market has been declining for nearly three weeks. Rapidly increasing supplies and no adequate demand allowed the bears to retain control. The close was weak ½ to ¾ under last night. Corn finished ½ to ¾ to ¾ lower, oats varying from a shade off to a like amount up. Except for an unfounded report that peace negotiations had been broken off, bulls in wheat found no encouragement of even a temporary sort. The effect in the pit, however, proved brief, and selling was generally free. Argentine weather was favorable, northwestern car lot arrivals for the week nearly double those of a year ago, and Chicago receipts of 1,500,000 bushels in excess of the shipments. Moreover the Russian spring crop was reported to be 50 per cent. larger than in 1911. December ranged from 85½ to 86½ with last sales 85½ to ¾, a loss of ½ net.

Ideal weather brought the corn market to the lowest level of the year. Despite week-end evening up little power to recuperate was shown. December fluctuated between 47½ to ½ and 47½ to ½, closing steady ½ to ¾ net lower at 47½ to ¾. Cash grades were weak.

Oats developed comparative strength. Offerings were light and contract stocks small. December ranged from 30½ to 30½, closed a shade net higher to 30½ to ¾.

AMERICAN OATS AND BARLEY

Minneapolis, Nov. 16.—Cash oats closed as follows:—
No. 3 western oats 28½ 29
No. 3 oats 26 27
Barley 40 59
Duluth, Nov. 16:—
Cash oats closed 28½ ..
Do., to arrive 29½ ..
Barley 43 60

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 16, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.83	\$0.84½
2 Nor. wheat	80	82½
3 Nor. wheat	78	80½
No grade	..	73-84
3 White oats	..	29
Barley	..	40-59
Flax, No. 1	..	1.35½
Futures—		
December Wheat	80	81½
May Wheat	84½	87½
Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.75	\$11.00
Hogs, top	8.00	7.95
Sheep	5.00	6.00

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Nov. 16)

Receipts for the week up to Friday morning amounted to 3574 cattle, 240 calves, 1879 hogs and 4462 sheep, as compared with 3775 cattle, 301 calves, 2319 hogs and 7876 sheep for the previous week. Last year the Winnipeg yards received 5534 cattle, 1933 hogs and 5192 sheep.

Cattle
While the supply of cattle fell off slightly compared with the previous week, yet there was plenty to supply the demand. Choice cattle are a very scarce commodity and would be able to command 6 cents but there are practically none of the extra quality in sight. One small bunch of steers fetched \$5.75 which was the top for the week. The bulk of the cattle have been common and as the packers are getting pretty well filled up on these medium sorts, there is a strong tendency towards a lowering on them. The big proportion of the offerings were disposed of at \$4.25 to \$4.75 with a good class of mixed butchers selling from \$4.85 to \$5.25. Buyers for the livestock men are being instructed to lower their quotations for the ordinary beef cattle. The better heads will bring good prices, the demand for Christmas beef tending to hold values up. Best stockers are still selling at \$4.60 to \$4.75, but a decline is looked for soon. Best milkers and springers drop from \$60 to \$70 to \$55 to \$60, while the common to medium ones now bring \$35 to \$45. Veals are steady at \$6.00 to \$6.50 for good fat head, \$4.50 to \$5.50 for heavy calves.

Hogs
The hog market continues to sag. The demand has been very weak so that now 8 cents buys the best on the market. The cutting on roughs and stags is rather heavy. The receipts have been heavier than the week before. Whether or not the 8 cent level is not the bottom price for a while is hard to say, but it is hardly likely that any lower prices will be struck for a while.

Sheep and Lambs
The sheep and lamb receipts fell off about half this week, and there was very little activity in the trade. Prices remain as before, \$8.50-\$9.75 for choice yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.00 for best killing sheep.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
The butter market took another advance last week and fancy dairy now stands at 29 cents, No. 1 dairy at 26 and good round lots at 24 cents. Good butter is getting decidedly scarce, and the only thing that keeps it from soaring a good deal higher is the possibility of importing just as good a grade from the ends of the earth. Large quantities of New Zealand butter have been ordered by Canadian produce firms and this competition tends to keep prices steady. The further advance, however, in sweet and butter-making cream of two cents a pound butter fat, to come into effect on November 20, is announced along with the predictions of some dealers that this winter will see butter touch a new level. Those farm households who have learned the knack and got into the way of turning out first class butter will find it a considerable source of revenue this year.

Eggs
Eggs stand even with the last quotations, 28 cents for strictly fresh. There is little or no local supply to draw on, but dealers find no difficulty in filling Winnipeg's demand at the present figure. The market has been firm for some weeks, and no change for some time is expected.

Potatoes
There is little activity in the potato line these days. The larger dealers have stocked up all they will require during the coming season, and so will not take any more. What little trade there is nowadays is on the old 35 cent basis.

Live Poultry
Fairly good quantities are coming in to the Winnipeg dealers, but not enough to depress prices at all. The range is still from 10 cents a pound on fowl to 15 cents on chickens and 16 on turkeys. These are a good margin over the corresponding prices a year ago and those who have any good fowl on the farm are gaining by shipping them in before the seasonable decline.

Milk and Cream
Beginning with November 20, sweet cream is advanced from 35 to 37 cents a pound of butter fat, and butter-making cream from 30 to 32 cents. The quantities coming in are showing a marked decline for which various reasons are given. Hay has been commanding such good prices that many farmers have thought it more profitable to sell their hay and dispose of their cattle for beef. The higher cream quotations will hold for the balance of the month, but still higher figures are expected soon.

Hay
A fairly liberal supply came onto the local market during the week, and as a consequence a dollar was lopped off every grade of hay. No. 1 Timothy fetches from \$18.00 to \$20.00, with the best Red Top and Upland about \$5.00 less. Another dollar or so may be clipped off prevailing quotations if the

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-tf

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN-couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-13

HALF SECTION, UNENCUMBERED, FIVE miles from nearest siding and elevator; eight miles from Asquith; one mile from school; good water, no bad weeds, temporary buildings, six grain bins, one hundred acres summerfallow ready for crop, two hundred and sixty-five acres broken, plenty of hay, good place for mixed farming. Apply to H. W. Michie, Asquith, Sask. 14-6

IMPROVED FARM, HALF SECTION, FOR sale; one-quarter fenced with woven wire; also pasture of thirty acres; good buildings, excellent well, three miles from town; fifty acres summerfallow, balance for wheat ready for seed; desirable location; \$36 per acre; two thousand cash, balance arranged. Geo. Harris, Heward, Sask. 14-6

SECTION OF LAND TO RENT, 400 ACRES broken, good land, good buildings, good water, hay and pasture. Would like some summerfallow every year. Will rent for term of years to right party. Six miles from Botha, twelve from Stettler. L. Purcell (owner), Stettler, Alta. 17-3

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST SECTIONS in Manitoba, 600 acres under cultivation, comparatively new and clean; price \$32.50 per acre; one-quarter cash, balance arranged; possession March 16. Owner, 476 Spence St. Winnipeg. 17-3

C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-13

FARM FOR SALE—W. 1/2 10-16-23; THREE miles northeast of Drinkwater, Sask. Fully improved, \$2,000 cash demands. For price and terms apply C. E. Yockney, 634 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 17-2

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE from Benito; good land, no waste; terms easy. Apply to J. McKenna, Box 62, Benito, Man. 17-2

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 16-6

DO YOU WANT CITY HOUSES OR LOTS for your farm, or lots in other districts for your present home site?

WE HAVE THE BEST EQUIPPED AND the most efficient exchange department in the city.

WE CAN GET YOU PROPERTY ANY-where in the Dominion for what you have, and can effect an exchange for you within a few days' time.

THORNSTAD, ROED & LIDHOLM, 643 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. 14-26

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS 25 H.P. GASO-line tractor engine, six furrows Cockshutt gang, nearly new; will take stock for part pay. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 12-6

WANTED—ENGINE, POLESAW, GRINDER, feedcutter, second hand. Cox, Wapella, Sask. 12-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW—Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-tf

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-tf

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-tf

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

2c per Word per Week. 20c per Word for 13 Weeks.
10c per Word for 6 Weeks. 40c per Word for 26 Weeks.
75c per Word for 52 Weeks.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

To the Farmers, Breeders, and all who use this page for advertising purposes

The rates on classified advertising in The Guide have been, ever since its inception, unusually low; in fact, much lower than they should have been to even give us sufficient revenue to meet the cost of production. In view of the present increased cost of production, increase in circulation and service, we now find it necessary to raise the rate on classified advertising.

On and after December 1, 1912, the rates on classified advertising will be as follows:—

4c. per word per week
20c per word for six weeks
Payable in Advance

All ads, however, which are mailed to us before December 1st will take the present rate. The Guide has always carried a large amount of classified advertising and has brought exceptionally good returns, in fact, has produced more business than could be taken care of.

Send us your ads and we will produce the business

SEED WHEAT, FLAX AND BARLEY FOR SALE AND WANTED

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask.; Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.; and Glen Ewen, Sask. 17-3

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—VERY clean and pure, mostly grown on breaking; price \$1.30 a bushel, if taken soon. Sample on application. Bags free. Write to John Arnott, Makaroff, Man. 17-2

GENUINE MARQUIS WHEAT, ABSOLUTE-ly pure; only \$1.80 bushel (bags included). Order immediately; half cash, balance on delivery. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 17-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstut, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-tf

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. Send for samples. E. H. Worral, Arelce, Sask. 14-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, \$2.00 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby, bags extra; terms, half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 15-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking from Garton's seed, free from noxious weeds, f.o.b. Battleford or Wilkie, \$2.25 bushel, bags free. Wm. Shury, Battleford, Sask. 17-6

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS PREMOST flax seed, clean, \$2.50 bushel, bags free; also quantity good potatoes. H. Davy, Bratton, Sask. 12-6

O. A. C. No. 21 SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, clean, 75 cents per bushel. Geo. Ries, Castor, Alta. 15-6

SHEEP

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE—RAM lambs, \$15, bred from imported Ontario and Iowa stock; also Leicester grades of both sexes. W. S. Rogers, Carberry, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-ing Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 13-13

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfeld, MacGregor, Man. 17-6

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

SITUATIONS

SCOTCH EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS—Mr. Ballantine, shipping agent, Ayrshire, Scotland, will be pleased to hear from farmers in Northwest willing to pay good wages for good experienced farm hands from best agricultural parts of Scotland. Arrange now for spring. 16-3

WANTED—LIVE SALESMEN IN EVERY good town and district in Western Canada to sell our hardy tested nursery stock. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 17-6

SALESMEN TO SELL LUBRICATING OILS, greases, paints and specialties, with own team, to consuming trade; salary or commission. Inland Oil Works Company, Winnipeg, Canada. 14-10

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUA-tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-13

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO GOOD FARM hands, \$360 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

CORDWOOD FOR SALE

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, SCHOOL TRUS-tees and others—For sale, good, dry poplar cordwood; price reasonable. Apply Barry & Sons, Kuroki, Sask. 17-6

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 13-tf

WANTED—FRESH EGGS AND DRESSED poultry for private customer. Poultry to be drawn, with heads and feet off. In reply quote prices. Address: Poultry, 277 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg. 16-2

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-tf

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED from first prize cockerel, London, 1911; second, Brandon, 1911 and 1912; three dollars each. James Bissett, Roseland P.O., Man. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain; also Bronze Turkey Toms, all pure. Mrs. J. Holmes, Hurdman Lodge, Sask. 14-6

BUFF ORPINGTON, S. C. WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$2.00 each; prize winners. H. J. Stevenson, jeweler, Boissevain, Man. 17-3

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys for sale. Gobblers, \$5.00 each; hens, \$4.00, or two for \$7.00. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man. 16-3

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at two dollars each. John Simmons, Minto, Man. 17-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 16-6

CATTLE

AYRESHIRE—I HAVE SOME FIRST class bull calves for sale at \$40.00 to \$60.00; also a yearling at \$65.00. These are my own breeding from prize winning stock. F. H. O. Harrison, Copford Farm, Pense, Sask. 17-6

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES for sale, from good producers; sire Vronka Ormsby, his sire brother to World's Record cow; also pure bred collie pups from good workers, \$5.00 each. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 15-3

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 17-6

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 17-6

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice farms. Write W. N. Crowell, Nipinka, Man. 17-6

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-tf

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has some nice Yorkshire boars fit for service at \$20.00 each, if taken soon; pedigrees furnished. 16-4

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

ROSEDALE FARM—BERKSHIRES FOR sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-6

MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH your own name and address printed on them are the fashion; prices run from \$1 to \$3 dozen, post paid; larger quantities at reduction. Send amount covering cost of card you wish and we will forward samples. David Peacock, Drawer B, Rouleau, Sask. 17-6

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-tf

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

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Opportunity

There are Four Things which never
come back

The Spoken Word
The Sped Arrow
The Past Life
The Neglected
Opportunity

THERE is an old saying that "Opportunity has hair in front and is bald behind. If you seize her by the forelock you may detain her, but if you suffer her to escape not even Jupiter himself can catch her again."

Many people do with "Opportunity" as children do at the sea-shore---they fill their hands with sand and let the grains fall through, one by one, till they are gone.

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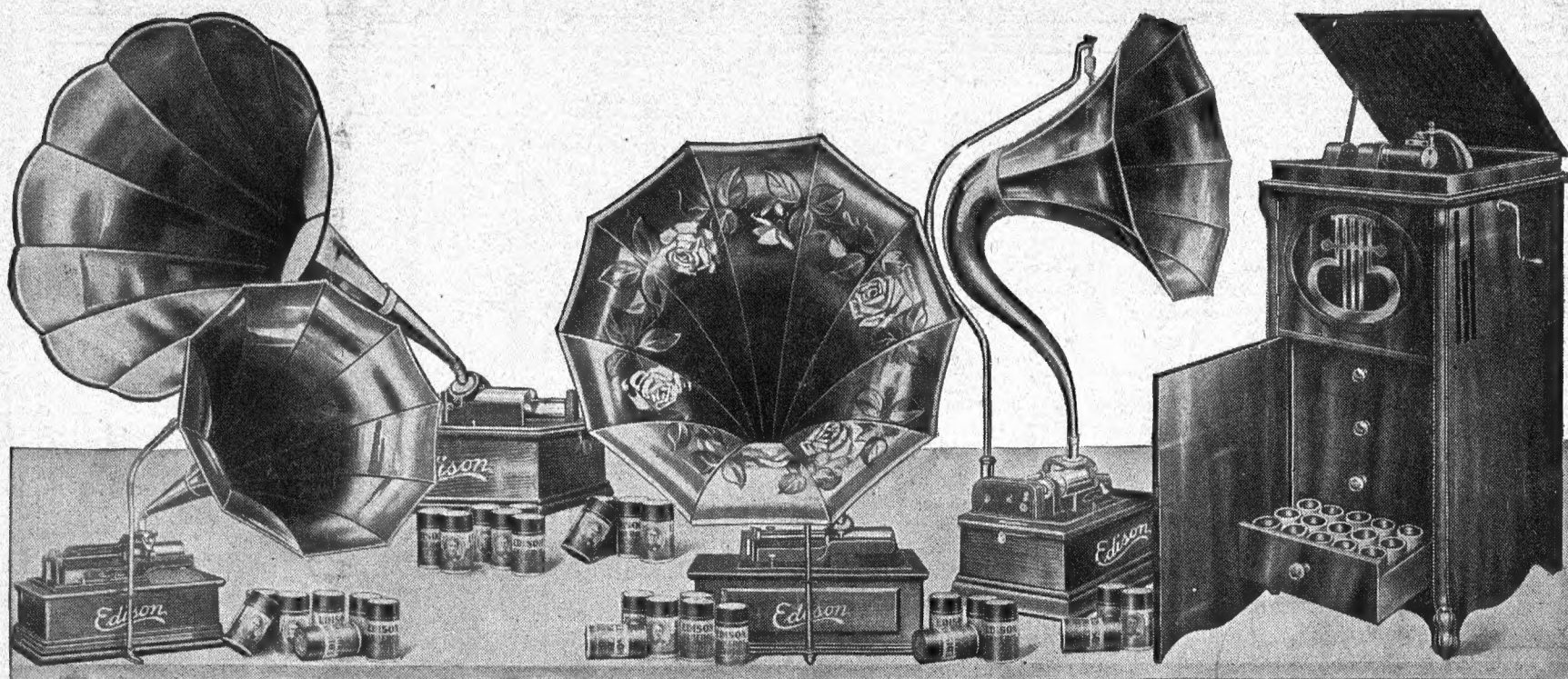
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